THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

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PITTSBURGH, NOVEMBER 7, 1845.

☞ The Post of yesterday has the following remarks in reference to the proposed Tariff Convention:

"So far as we understand the wishes of the men active in getting up the proposed Tariff convention—we believe they *are decidedly averse to connecting the question of Tariff with the party disputes of the day*. Democrats were present and took part in the meeting, because friendly to the Tariff policy, and not with a view of giving a party character to its proceedings."

The Post has a right to speak for its Locofoco friends, but by what authority it speaks for the *Whigs* who engaged in the matter we cannot say. If *they* are "decidedly averse to connecting the Tariff with the party disputes of the day," then they are different from all other Whigs in the land. The tariff—the protective principle—has been engraven on the Whig banner ever since the party bore the Whig name. Under that banner, bearing our principles in legible characters, every battle has been fought throughout the country. The name of Whig has been synonimous to that of a friend of a Protective Tariff. If there have been any, in the extreme South, who have not fully adopted the principle, they have been trifling exceptions to a general rule. At the last Presidential election the "Tariff of 1842" was emblazoned on every Whig banner from Maine to Georgia, and our great Leader with that blunt sincerity which characterizes his political character, had pledged himself in the face of the whole nation to that Tariff. Under this banner we fought, and for this principle were recorded the votes of, we believe, a majority—and if not a majority, at least a minority so near the majority that but a trifling circumstance would change the scale—of the people of the United States—of Whigs—of Protective Tariff Whigs!

—And shall we be now told that there are Whigs in Pittsburgh who are "averse to connecting the question of the Tariff with the *party* disputes of the day?" This certainly cannot be so! The Post has spoken without authority—it has misrepresented the views of these men. We cannot believe there are any Whigs in Pittsburgh so recreant to a glorious Whig principle, as to be willing to merge it into mere *neutrality*—to regard it as a mere secondary political principle,—as one to be laid off or put on at pleasure—as a matter that makes no part of a Whig—as not a question of party politics? If so, go and erase the protective principle from your banners—acknowledge you have heretofore been wrong in making this a *party* principle—that the Locofocos are as good tariff men as the Whigs,—and that voting for James K. Polk was just as correct politically, as far as the Tariff was concerned, as voting for HENRY CLAY! This is what ought to be done if the Tariff is not a *party* question!

—But, as we said before, we believe the Post misrepresents the views of the *very few* Whigs who were "active in getting up the proposed convention," and as to the party, as a party—as to the great mass of the Whigs, collectively and individually, in this city and throughout the country—they support the Tariff as a *party* principle—and they support the party, because among other correct principles it supports the Tariff. The Whig party would no more think of voting for a man who was not in favor of a Tariff, than the Locofocos would of voting for one who was not in favor of one of their *negative* principles; for instance, was not *opposed* to a National Bank. If opposition to a National Bank is a Locofoco *party* principle—so is attachment to a protective tariff a Whig *party* principle.

It has long been a favorite policy with the leaders of the Locofoco party in this State to obtain from the Whigs an admission that the Tariff is *not* a party principle—that it is mere common ground on which all can agree, and that there is no difference between them on this subject. They know that until this is done, their power is in peril in this State. But if they can get the Whigs to give up the Tariff, as a party principle—use them to vote for a Tariff in Congress, and oppose its repeal—while they, although belonging to a party opposed to a tariff, shall reap all the individual and special benefits which result from an entire control of the Government, they will chuckle over the gullibility of the Whigs, and trample their cherished principles in the dust.

For our part, while we are willing to make any reasonable sacrifice of feeling to sustain the Tariff, we are not among the number who esteem the Tariff every thing and the party nothing.—The Whig party, irrespective of the Tariff, is neccessary to the welfare of the country, and the stability of our institutions. Its conservative influence is necessary to prevent the whole machinery of the Government from running wild and falling to pieces. Being composed mostly of the middle classes in society, of those possessed of the largest share of the intelligence and wealth of the nation, and taking the most active part in all the moral and religious enterprizes of the day, the influence exerted by that party is in favor of order, religion, peace, the integrity of the constitution, and a wise, economical and beneficent government. No greater curse, therefore, could befall the country, than the destruction of the Whig party, or the pursuit of such a course of a policy as would render it helpless and inoperative.

We have no little regard, also, for the leading men of our party, who are now wholly proscribed from all the wide ramifications of the national executive power. They are among the most brilliant men, for talents, learning and experience, of this or any other country—fitted to shine in foreign courts, as the representatives of a free Government—to fill seats in the Cabinet, or preside over the halls of justice. But they are proscribed—proscribed because they are *Whigs!* They are proscribed, too, by men generally their inferiors. Their services are lost to their country, and the flower of their days is passing away, without any prospect, except in the triumph of the Whig party, of their talents ever being employed for the benefit of the nation. For these and many other reasons, which we have not now time to mention, we *do* feel as a party man, as a Whig, and we should shame our principles did we feel otherwise. We, therefore, cannot agree with those who are ever ready to give up party to secure a certain end, an end, too, which in nine cases out of ten cannot be secured as well as by maintaining our political integrity.

In regard to the Tariff Convention, our opinion is unchanged. Whigs ought to have nothing to do with it. They cannot, by so doing, help the Tariff. If they could, it would then be a matter worthy of consideration. But we firmly believe they cannot. But if any Whigs think it better to go on, now, as the matter has gone so far, we shall not quarrel with them. But we do most seriously protest against any man, bearing the Whig name, who is averse to the Tariff being considered a party question. We do not believe there is such a Whig in Pittsburgh.

RAILROAD BETWEEN PHILADELPHIA AND ROCHESTER, N. Y.—We learn from the New York Tribune that a large meeting has been held at Canandaigua, to take into consideration measures for completing a continuous line of railroads from Rochester to Philadelphia, Mark H. Sibley and Jared Wilson were appointed delegates to attend the convention to be held at Williamsport. The distance between Rochester and Philadelphia, by the contemplated route, is three hundred and forty-eight miles. One hundred and ninety miles of the route is completed and in operation leaving one hundred and fifty-eight miles to be finished, for the construction of which companies have already been chartered by the States of New York and Pennsylvania. The route runs from Rochester to Canandaigua, over the Auburn and Rochester Railroad, thence to Corning, on the contemplated Canandaigua and Corning road, thence to Blossburgh, on the Blossburgh and Corning road, now in operation, from Blossburgh to Pottsville, in Pennsylvania, on the route designated in the Pennsylvania charters. About twenty-five miles of this latter route is completed and in operation. At Pottsville the route unites with the Reading Railroad leading to Philadelphia, which is ninety-six miles in length. The route of these contemplated roads passes directly through the great Anthracite coal and iron region of Pennsylvania at Pottsville, and the Bituminous coal and iron region at Blossburgh, and will open a new and direct channel of trade and communication between the great agricultural district of Western New York and one of the manufacturing districts of Pennsylvania.

We rejoice to see the brilliant prospects opening up to Philadelphia, by means of the numerous contemplated Railroads in the northern part of the State. We hope they all may succeed, and that our State metropolis may grow and flourish. All we ask is, that those advantages which nature and art holds out to us as a city shall not be frustrated by an ungenerous course of policy. We ask nothing but what is fair, but what is just, and nothing which will do any injury, but instead will greatly benefit Philadelphia and Pennsylvania. Shall our reasonable request be granted?

THE TARIFF.—An Iron and Coal Association exists in this State which has issued a circular requesting statistical information with regard to the Trade in Iron and Coal, particularly the former. The association asks this information because it apprehends an attack upon the tariff of 1842, in the ensuing session of Congress; and it is desirous of being able to lay before Congress a full and accurate statement of the important branches of trade, to which, as its name indicates, the association looks with especial interest. The association also requests information as to the average amount of Wheat, Rye, Corn, Tobacco, Oats, Potatoes, Hay, Straw, Groceries, Domestic and Foreign Goods, Shoes, Leather, &c., consumed for each ton of Iron manufactured. It also proposes the holding of a State Convention in Philadelphia, on the second Tuesday of January next, to which are invited all who take an interest in the prosperity of the Iron and Coal business of Pennsylvania. Gen. James Irvine, of Centre, is the President of the Association, and Thomas Chambers, Esq., Corresponding Secretary.

TERRIBLE ACCIDENT.—On Wednesday noon an accident occurred in the Rolling Mill of Messrs. BISSELLS & SEMPLE, which terribly illustrates the evils often resulting from ignorance of the simplest facts in Chemistry. Two 'seconds,' as they are termed, to the Puddlers, named RICHARD KEEP and THOMAS BOYD, were about emptying a small iron wagon used to catch the lava dropping from the furnaces, when they unfortunately thought to amuse themselves by throwing it into some water—so we are informed. As a matter of course it exploded with a loud noise, scalding them dreadfully, particularly about the face, which was most exposed. At first it was thought their injuries would prove mortal, but we are gratified to learn that they were doing better yesterday, though Mr. KEEP will lose both his eyes. Both have families. Whether the accident occurred unintentionally, or through want of knowledge, it is a distressing one.

GREAT FIRE IN WILMINGTON, N. C.—A slip from the Wilmington, N. C., Journal states that a destructive fire broke out in that city on the morning of the 4th inst., which destroyed about fifty buildings in the business part of the city. Loss estimated at $175,000. The fire occurred in the square bounded by Market, Front, Dock and Water streets. During the fire, which is supposed to have been caused by an incendiary, Col. J. T. Miller was injured by the falling of a wall. The names of persons whose property was destroyed are not mentioned.

DISTRESSING ACCIDENT.—On Saturday, the 25th ult., Mr. JOSEPH MADDOX, of the Trumbull Phalanx, in Braceville, Ohio, while engaged in repairing a grist mill, fell a distance of some 20 or 30 feet—a plank also fell with him which hit him on the head and fractured his skull in a most frightful manner. He lingered in a state of insensibility until the Tuesday evening following, and died.

YALE COLLEGE.—The number of students in this institution is unusually large this year; there being, Seniors 85, Juniors 130, Sophomores 108, Freshmen 112—435 in the whole. The students in the Theological and Medical Schools are more than usually numerous, and in the Law students will in point of numbers come fully up to last year.

Harry Andrus, a negro, was convicted at the last term of the Superior Court for Fairfield county, Ct., of an outrage upon a respectable white woman in the town of Weston in July last, and sentenced to the State prison for life. The scoundrel is but sixteen years old.

Arrest of Tirrell, the Supposed Murderer of Mrs. Bickford, at Boston.

A person answering the description of A. J. Tirrell, was arrested yesterday in Philadelphia, and conveyed to Boston this morning in charge of two officers, in the Long Island train. He was tall and slim—very thin-faced, light complexioned, very light blue eyes, with sandy hair and whiskers; had on a cloth cap, dark pants and coat.

We were unable to learn the names of the officers, or get any farther particulars of his arrest. The officers told the Ticket-Master at the South Ferry that they had Tirrell in charge, and the Freight-Agent, who formerly lived in Weymouth, Mass. where he has frequently seen Tirrell, informed us that he feels confident of his identity. The cab-man who brought the party to the Ferry also said that it was Tirrell.

The Chief of the Police says that he heard the rumor this morning but had no information to rely upon—and adds farther, that the Boston authorities have not seen fit to communicate with him upon the subject of the murder at all; so that he has not been able to assist in the search for the murderer.—*New York Tribune.*

From the N. Y. Courier and Enquirer.

FROM HAYTI.

By the arrival of the bark Hecla, Capt. Hoyt, we have intelligence from Port au Prince down to 17th October. About the 12th of October a proclamation was issued by the President, declaring the ports on the Spanish part of the island in a state of blockade. Vessels touching at any of those ports and arriving at Port au Prince are subject to confiscation. Several merchants have been ordered to leave Port au Prince instanter, and a report prevailed the day before the H. left, that all Frenchmen were also ordered to leave.—The President had ordered that there be no more executions, and had permitted the ten conspirators (who had recently been tried and found guilty) to appeal to the highest tribunals.

IMPORTANT.

The subjoined is a postscript to a letter which came to hand by the Caledonia, from the Antwerp Correspondent of the *United States Gazette.*

P. S. A comparative statement of the harvest in Germany, Russia, Poland, the provinces on the Baltic, and Southern Russia, has just been published in Germany, from which it appears that the wheat crop in all these sections of Europe has been defective, or insufficient, so that long before the usual time the ensuing winter and spring, want will be severely felt, and prices reach an unusual height. The same holds of rye, and particularly also of hops. The potatoe crop in most provinces of Germany, with the exception of the extreme South is unfit for use. The cattle plague has just made its appearance in Poland, and is fast approaching the Prussian frontier. If disasters follow each other thus rapidly, the respective governments will have to devise measures to prevent famine from ravaging their provinces, before the next crops are sown. The accounts from England as I anticipated, are daily becoming favorable. A large business in bread stuffs at this moment doing in our port. Several of the manufacturing towns of Belgium, have bought a large quantity of rice, as a substitute for potatoes, which they retail to the laboring people at prime cost. Almost every town in Germany has resorted to similar expedients to prevent a catastrophe. I will write you more in detail on this subject in my next, when, as the steamers will only leave once a month, I will have more leisure for long letters.

From the St. Louis Republican.

THE MORMONS.—There is, as we have said there would be, more trouble brewing among the Mormons. We gave yesterday, some details of the resistance offered in Nauvoo, to the arrest, by a proper officer, of a man named *Reding*, indicted as an accomplice in the murder of Col. DAVENPORT.—This man was rescued, and is now secured in Nauvoo—the officers were stoned, and otherwise injured. We now learn from the Quincy Whig, and other sources, that the Mormons in Nauvoo have actually defied the power of the State, and declared that no more arrests shall be made in Nauvoo. On Saturday last, the Whig says:

Col. Warren, Judge Purple, and Mr. Brayman Attorney for the State, visited Nauvoo. Near the environs of the city, they saw assembled a force of about 200 armed Mormons—this being contrary to the order of Gen. Hardin, in relation to armed men assembling in the county, Col. Warren felt it his duty as an officer to enquire into the matter. For that purpose, he invited Brigham Young, and others of the leading authorities, to a conference. He informed them that the armed men on the prairie was contrary to orders, and wanted to know what it meant. To this, Young gave no satisfactory reply—he stated, however, that it was their intention to submit to no more arrests.

While this was going on, a deputy of the U. S. Marchall arrived, with a detachment of the Quincy Rifles, with a writ for Brigham Young, charged with counterfeiting the coin of the United States. This becoming known in the city, the excitement was tremendous—the Mormons assembled in large crowds—and a disposition was manifested by them to resist all attempts to arrest any person in Nauvoo. After a consultation with the officer, by Judge Purple and others, it was deemed advisable to postpone that execution of the writ at the time—for the personal safety of all concerned.

Col. WARREN, with the force under his command, was to have marched into Nauvoo on Tuesday last, for the purpose of executing the writs against Reding, Brigham Young and others; but we are not advised of the result of this attempt to enforce the law, It is said, by the Whig, that Col. Warren is in possession of certain information, that a *bogus* manufactory is now, and was, before the death of the Smiths, in operation at Nauvoo; and that the TWELVE, or some of them, are interested in it.

DISTANCES ON THE ERIE EXTENSION OF THE PENNSYLVANIA CANAL.—For the benefit of our readers and the information of the public generally, we publish the following List of the principal places on the canal, and their distances apart, as adopted by the Board of Directors.—*Meadville Gazette.*

From Erie to Bridgewater, (mouth of Beaver,)	136	miles.
" to Cross-cut Canal juncture	114	"
" to Sharon	88	"
" to Greenville	63	"
" to Summit Junction	45	"
" to Conneautville	37	"
" to Meadville	68	"
From Bridgewater to Cross-cut Canal Junction	22	"
" to Summit Junction	91	"
" to Meadville	114	"
Length of Main Canal from Lake Erie to the Ohio river 136 miles; length of Feeder and Canal around Reservoir 25 miles—total,	161	"

FLORIDA ELECTION.—After all, Brockenbrough, the Democratic candidate for Congress, is elected. His majority is between 80 and 120.

Ex-Governor Paine, of Vermont, has sent orders to South America for a number of *Alpachus* with the view of naturalizing them if possible in that State.

PITTSBURGH, NOVEMBER 8, 1845.

OUR FOREIGN RELATIONS.

The article from the President's official organ, in relation to Oregon, which we published on Wednesday, has again drawn public attention to this ever-threatening question. Were the organ any other than the miserable trickster that it is, and were what it says in relation to public opinion on the subject true, war with Great Britain would appear to be inevitable. But though such a thing is very possible, we do not think it probable. The official organ may merely be endeavoring to make a little capital for its master in 1848. In this case, he and it will both speak from now till then of our undeniable right to the whole of Oregon, and will prevent the question from being settled by negotiation; relying, meanwhile, upon the wisdom of the Whig portion of the Senate, aided by a few conservative Locofocos, to prevent mischief and actual war. And when they shall have stood in the breach, and saved the country from an unnecessary war, they will, by this same organ, be represented as the friends of the British, while it and its employer, forsooth, are the only true patriots! This is, of course, mere conjecture, and it is the most favorable to the administration of any we are able to form in this matter. But it may be wrong. It is possible that the increased patronage which a great war would bring in its train—the prospect of a greater breadth of the cohesive band of the party—as Mr. Calhoun termed the public plunder, may make the administration sincerely desirous of engaging in a war with Great Britain. That is, it is just possible that the recommendation to take possession of the whole of Oregon, which we infer from the organ it is the intention of the President to make to Congress, may be made in good faith, and without the secret hope that it may be defeated by the Whigs. In this case, war is not only possible, but probable. The administration is all-powerful with the party. It holds in its hands the rewards and punishments, and can do, and always has done, as it pleases. It must not be disguised, too, that there are, always, in every community, many with whom war is popular. Some, because they like the excitement—others, because they hate the people against whom it is to be waged—and others, again, because they hope to furnish the supplies, or to feather their nests during the rise in the price of commodities, which is sure to be the result of war.

The organ says that the Cabinet is a unit on the subject, and that it is sustained by an overwhelming mass and mastery of the public sentiment. If the organ believes what it says about the public sentiment, it forms another item on the side of the probability of war. When was a politician of the organ's school ever known to look for a better reason than popularity for any measure. But notwithstanding all this, we cannot bring ourselves seriously to believe that there will be any war. Great Britain is evidently very much averse to it—the Post says cannot be kicked into it, or something to that effect—and it seems impossible that an intelligent and great nation should permit itself to be led into a war that might very well be avoided, by such little great men as are fortuitously at the head of our affairs. On the Eastern boundary question, if we remember rightly, public sentiment on this side of the Atlantic *was* unanimous. No one, we believe, doubted that we had the legal right to all we claimed. And yet, notwithstanding this unanimity, for the sake of peace and good neighborhood, the matter was compromised, not only without hurt to the honor or interests of either party, but with large gain to both. It was said on that occasion, that the greater honor would redound to that nation which, for the sake of peace, made the greatest concessions. The same may be said now. If Great Britain were attempting to force from us something that she knew was ours, the case would be different. Not one inch would we give under such circumstances. But there can be no doubt that she as sincerely believes that she has some right in Oregon, as that we believe we have. It is clearly a case for amicable settlement or compromise. And if we did without dishonor, (and who will say we did not,) compromise our Eastern boundary question, about which we were unanimous—of one mind as to our clear legal right—why cannot we compromise this about which there exists serious differences of opinion, even amongst ourselves? Simply because the party leaders at Washington care more for party than country; and more for their own individual aggrandizement than for party; and are willing to jeopard both, both party and country, for any prospects, however faint, of securing the succession, or making capital for individuals.

While on the subject, it may be useful for a moment to look to the *possible* events of a war with Great Britain. The fortune of war so frequently depends upon fortunate coincidences; the best laid schemes are so frequently frustrated by the merest accidents, that there can, between well-matched powers, be no very confident prediction of the result. A few of the possibilities is all that we can venture upon.

In the first place, then, we think it would be quite in our power to conquer Canada. A large army, concentrated and directed on one point, and that a vital one—say Montreal—could scarcely fail, if well directed, of taking possession of it, and holding it permanently. And to the possessor of Montreal all above it would as surely and naturally fall as the apple to the ground. It would be a great mistake to fritter away our strength on numerous points. Canada, then, would be *annexed*. How the Southern politicians who now direct the administration, and through it the party, would stomach that, we cannot stop to inquire. At sea, our men-of-war would take all the enemy's ships that they might find, of an equal or somewhat superior strength, and would pretty generally succeed in escaping when overmatched. We have no fears for them. This, it appears to us, is all on our side that we could look for. On the other hand, in the beginning of the war our ports would be blockaded, and our merchant vessels, whalers and fishermen, on every sea, would fall a prey to the cruisers that would be sent against them; while the British, from their great number of harbors of refuge, and facilities of sailing under convoy, would not suffer in the same proportion. On land, it is possible that some ten or twenty thousand black troops, recruited from the free blacks of the West Indies, and furnished with a battalion of guides and emissaries from the runaways in Canada, might be excited and led to a fanatical war of liberation in the South. Those who suppose that the negro mind is in the same state there as it was during the last war, are mistaken. The blacks are ready, and await but the occasion. This our Southern administration, in the plenitude of its wisdom, appears disposed to give them.

On our Western frontiers, we suppose the old game of exciting the Indians against us would be played over again, with the advantage of the greater concentration of them, which we have ourselves effected. Mexico, we doubt not, might furnish to our enemy fifty thousand men, if the money for their pay and equipment were forthcoming—which it would be. We should have war, then, on the Canada frontier, on the sea and seaboard, with the British—in Oregon with the British and Indians, aided by auxiliary Sepoy regiments from the East Indies—some six weeks distant—in Texas with the Mexicans—on our Western frontier with the Indians—and in the South with the slaves. Enough, one would think, to satisfy the cravings of the most bellicose appetite.

Now, we doubt not the ability of this nation to meet and baffle all her enemies, both red, black, tawny and white. But it would be a work of time, and of an expenditure of blood, treasure and labor which we cannot pretend to calculate. Whether Canada, and Oregon, and California, and whatever else we might obtain, would repay us for it, is matter of great doubt. We might annex them, it is true, but that, it seems to us, would be rather their benefit than ours, while it would be effected mainly at our cost.

It will be observed that we have paid no attention to the moral aspects of the case, but it must not be therefore inferred that we do not regard them. Our present purpose is merely to induce people to ask themselves what good is to result from war, and to whom the good, if any, is to come.

AND'W STEWART ON THE TARIFF.

From the National Intelligencer.

UNIONTOWN, (Pa.) Oct. 25, 1845.

To the Hon. R. J. WALKER, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

SIR: In a letter I took the liberty of addressing you some weeks since, I inquired how you would raise the required amount of revenue at a 'uniform rate of *twelve and a half per cent,*" (the standard assumed in your official circular addressed to the manufacturers of the United States) assessed upon less than one hundred millions of foreign imports.—This standard, I stated, would yield less than ten millions of *nett* revenue, while the demands of the Government for the current services, would exceed twenty five millions.

To this reasonable inquiry I desired an answer, editorial or otherwise, in the official paper at Washington. After waiting several weeks, the "Union" I see copies an article from a Kentucky paper admitting that your standard was erroneous, and entirely too low: and the editor of the Union makes a very lame apology, and one by no means complimentary to you, by saying that you "copied" your circular "*verbatim* from Mr. McLane's circular of 1832," and adds, "There was no change made in the amount of the duty, (12½ per cent,) and we have no doubt says the editor, that this is the reason why Mr. Walker's circular selected this as the estimated rate, but he *can scarcely venture to anticipate* that this will be adopted as the average rate of duties. This standard is thus given up as a great and manifest blunder in the Treasury Department. We regret it on Mr. Walker's account whom we highly respect as a man, and as a very astute politician, and a lawyer of great and deserved eminence. But the tariff is a thing that he has not yet sufficiently studied, and if he would allow us to give him advice, it would be to read and *understand for himself*, his next official circular on the tariff *before he signs his name to it*, and thus avoid the mortification of apologizing for its errors by saying he "*copied it*," from another. This circular however, was no doubt a Cabinet document and the President and the other Heads of Department are as much to blame for this gross blunder as Mr. Walker. The tariff is a subject of too much importance to the whole people of this country to be thus assailed *in the dark*; without due reflection and examination.

In another of your published letters you say, "the tariff must be reduced to the revenue standard," and this has become the watchword of the enemies of the tariff throughout the country. The "Union" repeats it every day—down with the tariff "reduce the tariff to the revenue standard," when it knows full well that the revenue is not at this moment equal to the expenses of the government, and that to adjust the tariff to a "revenue standard" would be to *increase* and not to *reduce* it. What then sir is meant by all this clamor about reducing the tariff to the "revenue standard! Is it intended to "*humbug*" the South as is alleged by the shrewd correspondent of the "Charleston Mercury!" or do you seriously intend to break down the tariff and again *bankrupt* both the *People* and the *Treasury*. I cannot believe it. Surely, sir, you do not covet the pleasure of presiding over an *empty* Treasury, and of perhaps sharing the fate of the fabled Acteon, who was devoured by his own hungry dogs.

The Editor of the official, who "takes his cue," a matter of course, from the President and his Cabinet, habitually calls the Tariff of 1842, "*the bill of abominations*," and says, "it must be reduced to a Tariff for revenue;" and the "President and Secretary of the Treasury," he says he has no doubt, "will adopt the same true and legitimate standard;" and in another place he repeats that the "President will recommend the reacal of the Tariff of 1842, to be substituted by one of a purely *constitutional revenue character*." Now, sir, we undertake to prophesy that "*the President*" *will do no such thing*, though his Secretary of the Treasury, to conciliate McDuffie and Calhoun, and the the free-traders and nullifiers of the South, may be permitted or *instructed* to do so, but the President *will* not, he dare not not, do it. He will play "noncommittal;" he will be in favor of a '*judicious Tariff*;" a just and equitable and *good* Tariff. He will give us another specimen of his letter to Mr Kane, of Philadelphia, which meant any thing or nothing and on the strength of which he was proclaimed in Pennsylvania "a better Tariff man than Mr. Clay," and in the South an advocate of free trade. He will say something, perhaps, about the inequality and oppressive character of *minimums* and *specific duties*, but he will recommend no *specific reductions* or rate of duties. He will venture to recommend *no standard*; he will say not one word about 12½, 15, 20, or any other rate, as the proper "revenue standard." You, sir, and Congress will have to take this responsibility, *the President will take none of it*. Now, sir, mark this prediction, and see if it be not verified to the letter. A few weeks will tell who are the *dupes*.

The Editor of the "Union" further says, in speaking of the Tariff of 1842; that "bill of abominations," that the democracy "*demand its great modification or entire repeal*." As proofs of this, we would advise him to publish the following resolutions, adopted *unanimously* by a large democratic meeting held at the Exchange in Pittsburgh on the 23rd instant, headed by Judge Burnside, (who presided,) Judge Wilkins; Judge Shaler, (who reported the resolutions,) Messrs. McCandless and Black, and others of the most prominent and influential Democrats of the West, and will be responded to by both Whigs and Democrats throughout Pennsylvania. Here are the resolutions. We recommend them to your serious attention, and to the careful consideration of the Editor of the Union, who, I trust, will give us his opinion upon their merits at an *early day*. Your colleague, Mr. Buchanan, *sir, can give you, if he will, very full, and accurate information as to their origin and purpose.*

They are intended to drive this Administration from its wicked purpose of destroying the Whig Tariff of 1842, and *and they will do it*—another prophecy. "*Nous verrons*," as Mr. Ritchie says.

[Here follow the resolutions which we have previously published.]

The "Union," the mouth piece of the Administration, in a leading editorial, says "the tariff is to be the great question, the lion of the day," and adopts the language of another, who says "the Whigs have been unwise enough to stake everything upon it—to sink or swim with the present tariff," and predicts that they will go down with it, and adds that it will be a just reward for their folly in making this the great issue between the two parties. The Whigs make it a party issue. By attacking the tariff of 1842 you have made it (very uniformly) a party question, and appealed to your party presses and partizans every where to unite in this unholy crusade, and then turn round and charge the Whigs with raising a party issue. Is this fair? Is it candid?—The Whigs passed the tariff of 1842, and they say let it alone. In the language of the Pittsburgh resolutions, it has 'yielded to the *Government abundant revenue*, to the *manufacturer* ample remuneration for the investment of his capital, to the *operative* and *mechanic* constant employment and good wages, and to the *agriculturalist* a home market, sure and steady, for the products of the soil.' Sir, it has vindicated its adoption by all its fruits. *If you assail it the Whigs will stand by it as the 'sheet anchor' of the country, and the country will stand by them.*

"The Union" is right when it says "the Whigs are willing to sink or swim with it,' and they will swim with it triumphantly on the broad ocean of popular favor, while the Administration, if they persevere in their assaults upon it, will go down; and the sooner and more certainly *if they succeed* than if they fail. We hope they will desist. The tariff ought not to be made a party question; it is too important to be thus trifled with; but it has been well said, that "if it is a party question, the *British farmers, manufacturers and mechanics*, are the *parties* on one side, and the *Americans* on the other; and it is for *American statesmen* to say which side they will take.—Will you take the duties off BRITISH goods and put them on the *American* people!" This is the true issue. "The Union" and its partizans have taken the *British* side; the Whigs, as in the Revolution, take the American side, and say, 'come on Macduff."

ARRIVAL OF THE CALEDONIA.

Eight Days Later from Europe.

The British mail steam ship Caledonia, Capt. Lott, arrived at the wharf at East Boston, from Liverpool and Halifax, at about eight o'clock on Monday morning, bringing Liverpool and London papers to the 19th ult.

The Caledonia brings out 98 passengers.

The most interesting feature of the news is that of a commercial nature, nothing of any importance having transpired in political affairs. The Cotton market was dull, and sales small, with prices tending downwards. The price of Corn was rising, and the corn market remained in the excited state of the last two months, the weather continuing unfavorable.

On the 16th ult. the Bank of England issued a notice fixing the *minimum* rate of interest in London for bills and notes discounted at the Bank at £3 per cent. such bills and notes not having more than 95 days to run. It was supposed by many that the rise in the interest of moneney would not stop at this point.

We find a very strange piece of intelligence published in the Emancipation, a Toulouse print. It states that the young Queen of Spain is already married to the son of Don Carlos; that the marriage has secretly taken place by proxy. The Emancipation, says tthat it has derived its information from a quarter that has seldom deceived.

Little that is important has occurred in Ireland since the sailing of the the Great Western. The meeting of the Repeal Association, on Monday last, was similar to that of the previous one—dull and uninteresting. Mr. O'Connell being absent on his feasting tour, Mr. John O'Connell was the orator of the day. The rent for the week amounted to £218 1s. 11d. The Liberator has been visiting his followers in the province of Connaught.

The Puseyite rupture with the Anglican church has taken an important turn. Mr. Newman and a batch of his friends have at length formally seceded, and joined the Church of Rome. The event has not excited much surprise, for it has long been expected.

DUKE OF WELLINGTON AND SIR ROBERT PEEL.—It is announced that the Duke and Sir Robert Peel have quarreled about the best method of governing Ireland. The Duke is for using his professional instrument for putting down the repeal movement; while the Premier prefers diplomacy and management to the sword. The Duke is for standing by the corn-laws; while Sir Robert is for repealing them. It is said that both of these great men—great in their respective fields—have tendered their resignations; neither of which the Queen would accept.

THE RAILWAY MANIA.—Wilmer and Smith's Times says:—"Foremost is the railway madness. It swallows up all classes and shades in its vortex; the steady merchant and the reckless gambler are alike bewitched by its allurements, and sage grave men, whose organization would seem to put them out of the way of temptation, act like persons laboring under stimulating draughts, and increase by their conduct the general madness."

THE OREGON QUESTION.—The following passages from a leading article in the European Times will be read with interest:

"Those who profess to see farther into a millstone than their neighbors, point to the 'Far West'—to Oregon, for a solution of the mystery. President Polk, say they, is determined to have the disputed territory, irrespective of the consequences. The spirit of his inaugural address, the same authorities add, octuates the President and his democratic Congress. The comparative weakness of the Whigs in the House, as well as in the Senate, and the strong feelings which influence a large portion of the citizens of the United States on this question, are adduced as potent reasons for the arming, and the preparations for onslaught, of which the dock-yards of Britain at the present moment give indubitable proof. The preparations to which we allude are unquestionably matters of fact—whether the inference deduced therefrom be correct, is another question. But the quidnuncs, who are never at a loss for reasons on which to build a speculation, however absurd, instance the fact of Mr. Everett having declined an invitation to a public demonstration in Boston, because he could not speak except of vague generalities, without violating official confidence, as a proof that the relations of the two countries, arising out of the Oregon, are critical, and likely to involve the last alternative—war. We mention these circumstances, because they float on the surface of political and conversationary gossip, without at all endorsing them with our own identity or approval.

"Our own opinion is, that a fight about the Oregon territory would be one of the most reckless and insane exhibitions that the civilized world ever witnessed; and yet the fact stares every one in the face, that the Governments of both countries are committed to hostilities, if either carries out the menance of the other. Both Governments are in a false position. The President's uncalled for loquaciousness, denoting, as it did, a foregone conclusion, produced the warlike explosion of the present and the proximate Premiers—Peel and Russel— in the House of Commons. The two Governments stand pretty much in the position of the varlets who represent the rival houses of Capulet and Montague in the play—"Do you bite your thumb at me, Sir!" "Is the law on our side if I say yes!" If both parties give and take a little, all will be well; if, on the contrary, neither will recede from its position, the sword, it is not improbable—nay, it is more than likely—will be drawn.

We hope for the best. "War is a bloody exchange of ideas at the cannon's mouth," some one says. We had much rather see an able and clear-headed diplomatist like Mr. M'Lane, "exchange his ideas" with our quiet and by no means exacting Foreign Minister, Lord Aberdeen, to some purpose—a pacific one, we mean—than to see England bristling with bayonets, and America rampant with fury. "Cry havoc, and let loose the dogs of war," may do very well for the adventurous and the desperate—for those who have something to gain, and nothing to lose, in the "bloody exchange;" but every friend of his species in both countries, every lover of his land, whether British or American, will desire a peaceable termination of the dispute."

THE DOCK YARDS AND ARSENALS.—The dock yards and naval arsenals of England exhibit extraordinary activity at the present moment. In many of the outports, steam frigates of the largest class have been ordered by the Government, to be ready by a fixed period, according to the contracts, and the builders have been bound down in heavy penalties to have them, like the old Commodore in the song, "fit for sea" at the required time.—The contractors have recently been informed by the Admiralty that the penalties will be rigidly enforced in the event of failure as to time. In addition, surveys are being made of the coast and of the outports, and preparations are also being made for placing the whole in a position of the greatest strength and impregnability.

FRANCE.—The success of Abd-el Kader, has greatly incensed the French people. A correspondent of Wilmer's Times, says:

France will take a stern and terrible vengeance. The defeat of Djemmaa-Ghazouat will be wiped out in fire, and desolation and slaughter. It will be repaid ten and twenty fold upon the people, if not upon the victors. Already have twelve thousand men received the order to march *instanter* to Algiers, and a naval force is destined for the same place. Abd-el Kader will be pursued even into the very heart of the empire of Morocco, and Morocco will pay dearly for harboring him. Marshal Bugeaud who had returned to France with the intention of never again going to Algiers, has departed for the seat of his ancient government, to resume the supreme command.

Intelligence had been received by way of Marseilles that at the close of another desperate struggle in the westward of Algiers, 200 troops, and among the number, five officers and forty Zouaves, surrounded on all sides by hosts of Arabs, and summoned to surrender as prisoners of war, laid down their arms.

RUSSIA.—*St. Petersburgh, Oct.* 6.—The Emperor is much annoyed at the late affairs in Caucasus; so much the more as it was he himself who schemed and ordered the operations. The loss to the Russian army has been much more serious than represented.

A new conspiracy is said to have been discovered at Warsaw, and some scores of wretched victims, chiefly students, have been packed off to Siberia, and to the dungeons of the fortresses. Great cruelties are practised towards monks and nuns, and the people in general, to compel them to abandon the Catholic for the Greek Church.

SWITZERLAND.—*Geneva, Oct.* 10.—No events have occurred of late calculated to interest the foreign reader. Some stupid blockheads at Zurich have proposed to do away with the liberty to trade in the country, which foreigners have hitherto enjoyed, as in every other country. Such a proposition would have been scouted in the most backward state in Europe, but in a Republic like ours, it is not only stupid but disgraceful.

The war between the Jesuits and the Radicals continues as intense as ever; but luckily, instead of being carried on with swords and pistols, and stout sticks, it is fought out in the newspapers. The consequence is, that it does not do much harm.

BELGIUM.—*Brussels, Oct.* 15.—When the malady of potatoes first became known orders for large quantities were sent to the United States. Some have already arrived, but they are so bad, from the effects of the sea voyage, that the orders have been countermanded.

ITALY.—*Rome Oct.* 6.—As you will have already learned, the Papal Dominions have been troubled with an attempt at insurrection at Rimini. Incited by some political refugees, who had clandestinely returned, and some foreigners, chiefly Poles, a rising of the people was affected, and they gained and for a time maintained, the upper hand. But their triumph was not of long duration. The authorities acted with great firmness and decision, and the insurgents were soon over powered. Many of them are now in prison.

COMMERCIAL.

The Cotton market is depressed, the business transacted is limited, prices have a downward tendency, and holders, evidently not at ease, show a desire to accept the current rates, and to press their stocks.

The American provision trade flourishes. The stock of beef, pork and cheese is light; and the state of things in Ireland will have a tendency not only to improve prices but lessen competition.

The price of Corn is rising rapidly. As to the general yield of the harvest, the authorities differ; but it seems undeniable that the wheat crop will be under that of last year—though not to the extent that some alarmists would fain induce the world to believe.

The Iron trade is brisk—how could it be otherwise!—and there continues to be a greater demand than the trade can supply. The price of Iron, of late years, has advanced enormously; and, from the present position of matters, it seems likely to advance still higher.

THE IRISH POTATO CROP.—The accounts of the patatoe crop in Ireland are of a nature to excite the most serious apprehensions for the ensuing year. The Mark Lane Express says that a correspondent in the county of Kildare writes.

"There is no doubt of the failure of the crop, and there is is every reason to apprehend a famine in consequence.

Suppose the unattained portion were secured from the destruction which threatens it—would the vast population of the country be secured from want approaching to famine! I think not."

PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

PUBLISHED BY WHITE AND HARRIS.

☞ "The Pittsburgh Gazette" is published Daily, Tri-weekly, and Weekly, at the *South-East Corner of Market and Fourth streets*. The Daily Paper is SIX Dollars per annum, in advance. The Tri-weekly Paper is FOUR Dollars per annum, in advance. The Weekly paper, containing most of the matter of the Daily, and but few advertisements, TWO Dollars per annum, *in advance*, or THREE Dollars at the end of the year.

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"	"	"	Twelve months	10 00

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For five lines, or less,	One year	$6 00
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PITTSBURGH, NOVEMBER 11, 1845.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

It is our intention to enlarge this paper, on the first of January, to the mammoth *size*, larger than any paper in Western Pennsylvania, and exceeded by few in the country. A part of the room thus obtained will be devoted to an *agricultural department*, and we shall try to find room for an occasional *moral tale*. But the chief part of the paper, as heretofore, will be devoted to politics, foreign and domestic intelligence, commercial intelligence, and the various items which go to make up a modern newspaper, in which we shall always keep the *useful* in view, before mere amusement. We shall also pay close attention to the various *religious* movements of the day—and try in fact to make our paper an *impartial history of the times*—so that those of our readers who take no other paper shall be kept fully acquainted with all that is desirable to know, as to the "passing tidings of the times," whether in church or state.

In order to this proposed enlargement, we are compelled to go to an outlay of *two thousand dollars* for a press large enough to print it on with a sufficient degree of speed, and as we do not intend to raise the price on our subscribers, but to give them the paper at the old price of *two dollars a year in advance*, we are under the necessity of asking them to pay up all arrearages to the first of January next, as soon as possible. We think there is nothing unreasonable in this, and we doubt not it will give them the greatest pleasure to comply, as they will be encouraging us in our labors for their benefit. If all indebted to us for subscriptions will pay up immediately, we shall be able to meet our additional expenses without embarrassment. We have another request to make, to ask all to comply with our terms, and *pay in advance*. This will be more essentially necessary to us when our paper is enlarged, as our profits will then be very small.

We have still another request—and one, too, which we believe will give all our good subscribers pleasure to grant—that is to get us a few new subscribers for our *enlarged paper*. Ask your neighbors to take the paper, and after they read it one year, they will thank you for it. To encourage you to do this, we will allow to each of you *fifty cents* for each *new* subscriber you may obtain *with the money in advance*. Understand, the money must always be paid in *advance*, in all cases, when the fifty cents are allowed. Some of you, no doubt, can get subscribers enough in this way to pay your own subscription. We shall not make much by this liberal offer, but we hope it will increase the circulation of our paper, and enable us to reap the advantage in the future. It is no small consideration, also, that it will tend to spread correct moral and political principles. We have thus addressed our subscribers frankly, and as we have heretofore found the most of them obliging and respectable men, we doubt not they will accede to our wishes as far as in their power

Oct. 30, 1845.

RAILROAD TO PHILADELPHIA.

We occupy a large portion of our space to-day with an article from the United States Gazette, in reference to a Railroad between this city and Philadelphia, with a branch to Erie. We do this because there is a good deal of information contained in the article, which is doubtless new to our readers, and which ought to be known, and because we are perfectly ready to join with our Philadelphia friends in any feasible means of uniting the two cities. We like the route designated by the article in question, because it will go through the heart of the mineral districts of the State, because it will unite the two projects of a road to Erie and to Pittsburgh, and because it will open up, prospectively, a communication between this city and the interior of New York and with New York city, by a lateral road to the New York and Erie Railroad. We avow our readiness to unite with Philadelphia and with the northern counties in prosecuting the contemplated road, provided they will concede to us our reasonable request of the right of way for the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. And there can be no reason against this, as we can see, for Philadelphia can build her road to Pittsburgh as soon as Baltimore can hers, and as she will then have the *shortest* route, with *easier grades*, according to their own showing, and thus compete successfully with Baltimore. It is absolutely certain that she can compete with Baltimore far better at Pittsburgh than at Parkersburgh. It is, therefore, as much the interest of Philadelphia as of Pittsburgh, if she designs to build a continuous Railway to this city, that the Baltimore road should not go to Parkersburgh, and the only rational way to prevent that is to give the right of way to the Baltimore road.

We should prefer that Philadelphia, for the present, should expend her means and devote her energies to communications *west* of Pittsburgh, and be content with the facilities offered by our State works, and by the Baltimore road; but if Philadelphia thinks differently, and prefers prosecuting at once a continuous road, Pittsburgh will not throw any obstructions in the way, provided Philadelphia is governed by an enlarged and liberal view of the subject, and is content with the manifest and great advantages she will have over all other routes, in case she makes the road contemplated in the article referred to.

There is another consideration which should weigh with Philadelphia. It is absolutely necessary to her that the Ohio river should be improved to this city. If the Baltimore road should terminate at Parkersburgh, there will be great difficulty in getting the Southwest and South to agree to any improvement of the Ohio farther up than Parkersburgh. That will be far enough to suit their convenience. But grant the right of way to the Baltimore road, and you secure the certain improvement of the Ohio river to this point, and you also bring here the bulk of the produce of the Great Valley.

There is no time to be lost in having railroad communication between this city and the seaboard. Dark clouds are lowering around our political horizon. War with Great Britain becomes daily more probable, and a Railroad communication therefore, more indispensable.

Fire in St. Louis.—On the fourth instant, the Drug store of Mr. George Wilson, Maine street, St. Louis, caught fire, and was not subdued until it destroyed nearly all the stock in the store. Insured.

From the Baltimore American.

OREGON.

We publish entire the subjoined article from the Washington Union of Thursday evening. It will be seen that no alternative is left to England but an entire surrender of her claim to Oregon or a contest by force of arms. To this issue matters must come before six months have passed away, if the majority in Congress sustains the determined purpose of the Administration—as we presume it will.

The reader will observe that the official paper, in behalf of this Government, claims the whole of Oregon, maintaining that our title to all is as good as to any part. Secondly, it will be observed that this title of ours is to be asserted at once; that no continuance of the joint occupation is to be allowed; the idea of a compromise by connecting the Oregon question with the commercial relations of the two countries was distinctly negatived some days ago.

Taking, then, all these plain intimations together—we say nothing of the Union's appeal to the "*democracy*,"—it is clear that the public mind had better take hold of the subject at once as one of grave reality. War! Let them think of it. Let the people bring the thought home; let them fix the image in their minds and consider it well, that we may not be taken by surprise when it comes, but be prepared to meet it with composed resolution:

OREGON.

The whole of Oregon, or none—*this* is the only alternative as an issue of *territorial right*. We wholly deny the *break* in the American *title* at 49°. We hold that our title from 42° to 51° 40' is *one title*, and, as we believe, a perfect title against all the world. As the question has been discussed for a quarter of a century between us and England, we are not aware of one argument—scarcely of one phrase purporting to be an argument—which carries our title up to 49° and *there stops*. We claim as matter of right the territory drained by the Columbia river. In the view of the law of nations, this territory being unoccupied, has its distinctive *character and unity as one region*, in the fact that it is so drained. And as one region, we either own it, or we do not own it.

Away, then, once for all, with such nonsense as "the claim of England north of 49° is better than our claim!" Let us at least know clearly, and state accurately, what we do in this matter. If it have ever been deemed *expedient* (as matter of compromise, and to hush up a dispute) to *give away* to England a certain portion of that land, all of which we consider ours; or if, from any other motives of high national concernment, it may have been deemed wise to compromise the question of possession, let us say so, and put our past action on that ground. But let us make no attempt to cloak our policy under a pretended inferiority of our title to the land so sacrificed. No such pretence can save us.

Again, we must speak to the democratic party of the United States. But we dare to hope that many a liberal whig will feel the force of the appeal which the interests of his country will make to his patriotism in this important question. We especially address ourselves, however, at this time, to the democratic party, because of the peculiar circumstances which have connected them in past times with the question of Oregon. They became peculiarly connected with it by their public avowals near eighteen months ago. The Baltimore convention expressed the deepest interest in the territory of Oregon. In the canvass of the Presidential election, the same decided sentiments were manifested. The President's first prompt, strong, manly word, in full response to that convention, was, "to Oregon *our* right is clear and unquestionable."

Let that word be spoken again by the man who millions of freemen have called to occupy the "great central post of the civilization of popular power," and who doubts but that the democracy of the whole Union will repeat it—with a full determination to stand by the rights of the country? When that word goes forth from the constituted authorities of the nation, "Our right to Oregon is clear and unquestionable," who doubts that it will go through the length and breadth of the land, and that it will be hailed, as it goes, by the democratic party with one unanimous *amen*. And what then? We answer *this* then—the democracy of this country will stand to its word. It will not flinch. Nor will the honest, patriotic, and determined whig flinch either.

We observe that several journals are greatly occupied with the rumors of a proposition submitted, or about to be submitted, by the English government, that Oregon should remain for some twenty years longer under the stipulation of 1818 in the joint occupation of the two nations, with the understanding that, at the close of the stipulated period, the Oregon colonists may decide for themselves whether they will then exist as an independent nation, or whether they will then belong to the United States or to England.

A few days ago we took occasion to show how this theory of joint occupation works *in practice*. We then showed that it resulted through the surreptitious agency of the Hudson Bay Company, in the extension of English law over the whole unoccupied territory; while every measure recognizing the American citizens there as our citizens, and as entitled to the protection of our law, had been regarded in England, at least, as violating the treaty stipulation. In our judgment, it is full time that this state of things should cease. We believe that Congress will so decree. On the subject of the rumored proposition, to which we have alluded, we quote with pleasure the following just sentiments from the French Journal in New York the "Courier des Etats Unis." They are entitled to the more consideration, as the sentiments of a comparatively disinterested third party.

"Let not the Americans," says the Courier, "be deceived. All that England wishes, all that she aims at in presenting this proposition, is to *gain time*. Of what interest to her *is a sojourn of a few years* in Oregon? What she desires is a *permanent position* on the Pacific shore of the American continent. We may rest assured that she will not risk the chances of this hazardous proposition, unless she counts on the new elements which the lapse of twenty years cannot fail to bring into the question, and, if need be, *on the weight of her gold scattered by handful in Oregon, to incline in her favor the doubtful balance of decision*, when the hour of decision shall sound."

How much these considerations are emphacised by the presence and the agency in that region of the great corporate organization to which we have alluded, is but too manifest. We hold with the Courier, that such a proposition from England can be no more than a proposition to gain time. And now we say, once for all, that we know of no evidence whatever that any such proposition has been, or will be, submitted by the British Government.

Meantime, the question must come up in the next Congress, "What shall we do in relation to our citizens in Oregon?" And we have no doubt that the patriotism of Congress will answer, in view of all the facts—recognise them, protect them, establish communication with, and extend to them a participation of our own free republican government.

☞ The Harrisburgh Intelligencer, speaking of the no-party convention at Hollidaysburgh, says:

If the participation of the Whigs in this Convention would effect this result, [the preservation of the Tariff,] we should say by all means let them "put their shoulders to the wheel"—and so they would. Their position on the Tariff is well known, and no man can doubt their sincerity—that it is a question with them whether their participation would not rather retard than advance the object in view. The appeal is to be made to a Locofoco President, and a Locofoco Congress, and it is just to presume that a Convention composed entirely of their own political associates, would have more weight with them than a mixed one, if indeed, the very fact of Whigs participating would not be most certain means of defeating the object desired.

This is the view taken of the subject by the Whig press generally, though there are a few exceptions.

For the United States Gazette.

Continuous Rail Road from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh, and to Lake Erie.

The absolute necessity of constructing a continuous Rail-road, from Philadelphia, to the waters of the West, is beginning to receive a portion of the attention which its paramount importance demands. New York, after a struggle of ten years duration, has now put forth her strength, and will speedily complete a road from her metropolis to Lake Erie. Boston is reaching forth her iron arms to grasp in her embrace the glittering prize of the Trade of the great West. Canada, aided by the Government of Great Britain, is striving to direct the stream of wealth into her coffers. Baltimore and Maryland on the South, are pressing forward in the same noble contest. In the meantime, what are Philadelphia and Pennsylvania doing? The natural advantages of Pennsylvania in this strife are pre-eminent. Natural advantages are great, but enterprise and action combined with intelligence, often prove to be greater. When the various Rail roads, which are now in progress in Canada, New England, New York and Maryland, shall be completed, the entire trade and travel of the West will be diverted from Pennsylvania, and the city of Philadelphia. The danger is imminent, it is at our doors. Shall it be averted? *The shortest, the best, the most practicable route for a Rail-road from the Atlantic cities, to the waters of the Lakes, and of the Ohio lies entirely within the borders of Pennsylvania.* Shall this gift of nature be tamely surrendered by supineness and inactivity? I trust not. There is sufficient energy and capital in Pennsylvania, to construct this road. The selection of the best route is important. The public mind appears to have somewhat settled upon Mr. Schlatter's Middle Route as possessing the most advantages. The writer of this has examined all the documents that have been laid before the public, together with many private surveys; he has also personally examined much of the ground, and is prepared to prove that, with one material variation, the Middle Route is incomparably superior to all others. He will do this by the presentation of some facts never before published. It will be borne in mind that there are two points desirable to reach, viz: Lake Erie and the Ohio. If it can be shown that with the variation proposed this can be done with the shortest distances, comparatively light grades and no sudden curves; then the object arrived at will be attained.

The "Middle Route," as described by Mr. Schlatter in his Report to the Canal Commissioners in 1842, is as follows, viz:

"It commences at the terminus of the Harrisburgh, and pursues the eastern shore of the Susquehanna river, to a point 4.39 miles above Harrisburgh, where it crosses the river and follows the western bank to the mouth of the Juniata river. Then the line is traced along the southern shore of the Juniata to a point 2½ miles below Lewistown, where it crosses the river and canal, and follows the valley of the Kishacoquillas creek, to a point 5½ miles above Lewistown, where the creek is crossed. Thence the line runs in a northwesterly direction, until it strikes the Stone mountain, the slope of which it ascends gradually to a point favorable for piercing the mountain by a tunnel; thence crossing the head waters of Stone creek, and the dividing ground between Stone and Shaver's creek, and continues along the southern slope of Tussey's mountain, until a point in the Little Juniata, five miles above the canal, at Petersburgh, is obtained. Thence following the Little Juniata to Logan's Narrows, where the ascent of the Allegheny mountain commences, the line is traced on the side of the mountain, ascending with gradients, varying from a level to 45 feet per mile, until the summit of the mountain is attained at Sugar Run Gap. From this gap, the line descends the western slope of the mountain to the Black Lick creek, near Ebensburgh, which it follows to its junction with the Conemaugh, below Blairsville. Crossing the Conemaugh, a very direct course is pursued towards Pittsburgh, the line crossing the Loyalhanna about 2½ miles north of New Alexandria, passing near the towns of New Salem and Murraysville, following the Turtle creek to its junction with the Monongahela river, and by this river to Pittsburgh."

The whole distance from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh is 336 miles, and from Harrisburgh, 229½, with no grades exceeding 45 feet to the mile,—106½ miles of this road are now completed. Examinations made since Col. Schlatter was on the ground have brought to light some controlling facts. The crossing or the avoiding of the Alleghany range is the problem to be solved in all connections to be made between the East and the West. It is a remarkable circumstance, that in all the surveys made by this state and by chartered companies, the most feasible point for surmounting that barrier, has never yet been examined. The writer believes that this communication brings it for the first time to the notice of the public.

In 1826 Major, afterwards Col. Long, then in the employment of the Federal Government, surveyed a route for a National road from the city of Washington to Buffalo. The original draft of that survey now lies before the writer. When he had completed his survey of "Emigh's Gap" in the Allegheny mountain, about 6 miles Southwest of the Bald Eagle Furnace in Huntingdon County, he said to those around him. "This is the lowest depression of the Alleghany range, that I have seen, and through this gap is the shortest and most direct route from Washington to Buffalo. *The Government ought now to construct a Rail-road through here, rather than a turnpike, and some time or other it will be done.*" He was right as to "Emigh's Gap" being the lowest depression of the Alleghany Range, as the following extract from page 4 of the "Report of William E. Morris, C. E., of the survey for a Rail-road by the valley of the Bald Eagle &c," will prove:

"The following table exhibits the comparative heights of the lowest reported passes of the Alleghany mountains, and the difference in favor of "Emigh's Gap."

	Height above Hollidaysburgh.	Difference in favor of Emigh's Gap.
Emigh's Gap,	1,108 ft.	
Bergoon's Gap,	1,428	320 ft.
Summit of Portage, R. R. is	1,398	290
Sugar Gap, (the point where the middle route crosses,) is	1360	252"

But Col. Long, was not aware that one mile North-west of him, was a far better point for the passage of a Rail-road, than the gap in which he was then standing. One mile North-west of "Emigh's Gap" the "Cold Stream," a branch of the Moshannon takes its rise. A Surveyor, more intimately acquainted with the topography of that part of Pennsylvania than any one the writer has ever met, says, "the Cold Stream," 'heads up' deeper into the Allegheny than any stream on its West side." The point where the large spring bubbles up, which gives rise to it, is a high bluff or ravine—a very rare thing on the Western declivity of the Allegheny. Directly opposite to this bluff, on the Eastern side, Miller's run "heads up" in what is called "Miller's Gap." The points where these two streams "head up" are not more than 1800 yards apart. The materials of the mountain between are soft slate and sand stone, with a narrow stratum of conglomerate. The summit of a tunnel at that point would be 200 feet lower than "Emigh's Gap," and therefore, by the above table,

520 feet lower than "Bergoon's Gap."
420 " " Summit of "Portage R. R."
452 " " "Sugar Gap."

Through that tunnel a Railroad from Philadelphia to the waters of the Lakes and the Ohio should pass. The deviation for this purpose, from the "middle route," which the writer has caused to be examined, is this, viz: 56 miles from Harrisburgh and 5 miles above the canal, at Petersburgh, the "middle route" reaches the Little Juniata, at the point where it passes through Tussey mountain. It there makes a singular curve called "the Loop." Mr. Schlatter, to save distance and to avoid this sharp curve proposes to make a tunnel, and then continue up the Little Juniata to Logan's Narrows, where he commences the ascent of the Alleghany. Instead of this it is proposed to commence at the *head* of the narrows where the old road crosses "the Loop;" thence in place of Mr. Schlatter's longer tunnel to pierce the Tussey mountain at a more favorable point near the Loop Tavern; thence up Spruce creek to the mouth of Warrior Mark run, at the upper Forges; thence up Warrior run by Huntingdon Furnace to Morton Funk's; thence by Spangle's ravine to the foot of Bald Eagle Ridge.

It is to be observed that from Tussey Mountain to the Bald Eagle Ridge, the country is almost a plain gradually rising towards the Bald Eagle Ridge, and contains the inexhaustible beds of Hemetitic Iron ore, which have given to "Juniata Iron" its pre-eminence in the United States. The Bald Eagle Ridge is a low range accompanying the Alleghany. It seems to be chiefly composed of loose or rubble stone. It must be pierced by a tunnel 850 yards long, to a ridge which runs out from its Western side, dividing the waters of the Little Bald Eagle Creek falling into the Little Juniata at Logan's Narrows, and the Big Bald Eagle Creek running into the West Branch of the Susquehanna. Another remarkable ridge juts out from the Allegheny directly opposite, leaving a ravine between, called "The Hickory Bottom," 1-8th of a mile wide. This can be easily crossed by an embankment 50 feet high. Thence up the ravine of Merriman's Run, across the road between the Alleghany and Moore's Ridge; thence until the line strikes Miller's Run in Miller's gap; thence by a tunnel 1800 yards long to the head of the Cold Stream; which tunnel will be 400 feet lower than Portage Railroad Summit, and 452 feet lower than "Sugar Gap." The elevation of this summit of the Alleghany above the "Loop" is exactly 1100 feet, and the distance by the route described is 22 miles. Therefore, the grade would be 50 feet to the mile, and there need be scarcely a curve in the line. The writer wishes to be understood. These facts are stated after the fullest examination; and he desires that they shall be sifted by surveys on the ground.

From the western end of the tunnel the line for Pittsburgh would descend the Cold Stream with an easy grade for 2 miles; thence leaving it, and taking the low ground bounding the base of "Coal Hill" would strike the Moshannon at the mouth of Trout run: thence up the Moshannon to the mouth of the upper Beaver dam branch; thence across to Alexander's Run; thence to the Clearfield, at the mouth of Muddy Run; thence up the Clearfield to Witmer's Run. Mr. Schlatter in his 2d Report on the "Northern Route," p. 40, proposes a tunnel of 1,000 yards, to get into the valley of Chest Creek, and says: "Future examinations may show that this tunnel may be avoided, and a better route located by the Clearfield Creek." He is right. The route should be up Witmer's Run; by which Chest Creek can be reached, and not only a tunnel avoided, but 7 miles in distance saved. Thence the route will continue until it again unites with the "Middle Route," at or near the forks of the Black Lick. From the Cold Stream to the Black Lick there is no serious obstacle. The maximum grade would never be more than 45 feet to the mile, and would generally be much less. The land is gently undulating and very little broken, being very fertile, and is covered with the finest body of uncut timber in the Atlantic States. From "the Lood" to the mouth of Black Lick by the Middle Route the distance is 91.227 miles; by the proposed variation it is 89½; making the distance from Harrisburgh to Pittsburgh 228 and a fraction, and from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh 334½ miles. The length of the tunnel at Cold Stream may startle some persons. It must be observed, however, that the difficulties of tunnelling are diminished by recent improvements. It would now cost from 3 to 4 dollars per cubic yard. When steam and electricity shall be applied, the expense will be materially decreased. *But there will not be as much tunnelling required* along the line of this divergence as on the Middle Route. Mr. Schlatter in his 3d Report recommends the following tunnels between Logan's Narrows and the west side of the Alleghany viz:—

1. Through the dividing ridge between Bell's and Elk's runs,	566 yards.
2. Through the ridge dividing the Kittanning from Burgoon's run,	900 "
3. Through the dividing ridge between Burgoon's and Sugar runs,	600 "
4. Through the Alleghany Mountain,	600 "
Total,	2666 yards

The divergence will require the following, viz

Through Bald Eagle ridge,	850 yards
" the Alleghany,	1800 "
Total	2650 yards.

The ground generally, from "the Loop" to the summit of the Alleghany is much more favorable for the construction of a Road than on the line of Sugar Gap. It is by no means so broken and irregular. The expense of the frequent and long deep cuttings, high embankments, and numerous viaducts necessary on the 40 miles between "the Loop" and Sugar Gap will be very great. It cannot be more than half as much between the same point and the Cold Stream.

The Cold Stream route has a further advantage, which should be controlling. It is not only the shortest and most practicable line to the Ohio, *but also to Lake Erie*. The route has been examined. The character of the country is not unfavorable. There is no obstacle which cannot be readily overcome between the Alleghany at the Cold Stream and the town of Erie. The line of this road would continue down the Cold Stream by the forges, crossing Moshannon creek below the screw factory; up Lower Beaver run to the mouth of Laurel run, by Schmel's saw mill, to the low ridge dividing Laurel run and Wilson's run; down Wilson's run to the Clearfield creek, crossing the bottom land to Clearfield down, on the West Branch of the Susquehanna; up the river to Curvensville; up Anderson's Creek through the deep notch which cuts the high range of land that runs parallel to the Alleghany mountain; thence croossing Wilson's summit, or by a throughout cut 50 feet deep and ⅞ths of a mile long, pass into the valley of the East branch of Sandy creek, (saving thereby 6 miles of distance;) thence continue down Sandy creek 9 miles, to the mouth of Falls' creek; thence by ascending the Western fork of that creek a summit is gained to the westward of Elk mountain, which is cut through by the waters of Falls' creek and the Rattle Snake, a branch of the Little Clarion; thence down the Little Clarion to the Clarion; thence up the Clarion to a mile above the town of Ridgway, where the line intersects the preferred route of the Sunbury and Erie Railroad, and coincides with it to the town of Erie. The distance from the Alleghany at Cold Stream, by this route, to the mouth of Anderson's creek, is 25 miles; from mouth of Anderson's creek to the town of Erie is 142 miles—making the whole distance from Philadelphia to Erie, by this route, 391½ miles. The grades from Cold Stream to Ridgway would never exceed 45 feet to the mile.

It will thus be perceived that the shortest route from Philadelphia both to the Ohio and to Lake Erie is by way of the Cold Stream—a fact that is true of no other point in the State. To complete both would require the construction of 395 miles of Railroad, viz:

Harrisburgh to Cold Stream,	118 miles.
Fork to Pittsburgh,	110 "
" Erie,	167 "
Total, new R. R.,	395 "

Or to reach Pittsburgh, 228 miles, and to reach Erie, 285 miles.

Mr. Schlatter estimates the cost of the "middle route" at $7,721,305. The route by the Cold Stream would cost less—the ground from "the Loop" to the summit being so much less broken than that to Sugar Gap. The right of way would cost very little. If judiciously managed releases could be obtained along most of the route.

The materials for constructing a Rail Road are so abundant along the whole line that it is thought that it could be readily finished in two years.

The following tables will show the comparative distances of several of the projected routes to Pittsburgh and to Lake Erie:

Baltimore to Pittsburgh, by Baltimore & O. R. R.,	317 miles.
Philadelphia to Pittsburgh, by the Cold Stream,	334½ "
Boston to Buffalo, by Mass. & N. Y. R. R's.	521 "
New York, via. the Hudson river and the N. Y. & Erie R. R.,	470 "
Philadelphia, via. Reading, Little Schuylkill, Cattawissa and Sunbury & Erie R. R's, to Erie,	435 "
Philadelphia, via Harrisburgh and Cold Stream, to Erie,	391½ "

The above shows, as stated, that the distance to either the Ohio or Lake Erie, is much less than by any other route. The grades will also be less. On the route to Pittsburgh, they will never exceed 45 feet to the mile, excepting between the "Loop" and Cold Stream, where for 22 miles they will be exactly 50 feet. From Cold Stream to Ridgway, they will never exceed 45 feet. From Ridgway to Erie, they will be the same as the Sunbury and Erie Railroad. The maximum grade of the Western Rail-road of Massachusetts is 80 feet; of the New York and Erie Railroad 60 feet; of the Baltimore and Ohio 84 feet.

This communication is already too much extended to permit of an examination into the probable revenue of a Road constructed as above, and of the effects it would have in developing the resources of Pennsylvania. This must be deferred to another day. It may not, however, be amiss to mention that at the Cold Stream, the Road would enter the great Appalachian coal basin, and its whole course from that point to Pittsburgh would pass through those inexhaustible deposits of coal and iron ore. At least one hundred miles of the fork to Erie would traverse the same basin.

It is to be observed, that while Boston and New York by their gigantic efforts, are striving to secure to themselves the inexhaustible wealth of our great inland seas, and Baltimore by her enlarged public spirit, is endeavoring to pour into her own lap the superabundant products of the Ohio and its tributaries, Pennsylvania has the opportunity, *if she will but seize it*, to concentrate within her own borders the immense advantages which, unless she put forth the giant strength with which the God of Nature has endowed her, will be divided between our Northern and Southern neighbors.

The practical question therefore is, will the people of Pennsylvania, and especially the citizens of Philadelphia, undertake and execute this work?—Unless they do, and that speedily, the effects will be more disastrous on their business and general welfare. The magnificent enterprizes which are now in progress will secure to sister and rival cities the boundless trade of the North and West. Are the citizens of this noble and beautiful metropolis willing that it should fall behind in population and prosperity, New York, Boston, Baltimore, New Orleans, and even Cincinnati! Unless they construct this road, such must be the inevitable result. This is a question in which every mechanic, every laboring man, every merchant, every retail dealer, every owner of real estate, every capitalist, all trades and professions have a direct and immediate interest. Construct this road and the counteracting projects of other states and cities will be futile. The vast treasure of the North and West will pay their daily tribute to the prosperity of Philadelphia, and quickly make her, what she ought to be, *the first city of the Union.*

U.

HORRIBLE ACCOUNT.

The Chicago Daily News gives an account of the execution of part of the murderers of Col. Davenport, at Rock Island, Illinois, on the 25th ult. The following is the concluding part of the horrible details.

After Long had closed, he returned to his seat, and after consulting the other prisoners, returned and stated that it was their dying request that their bodies be given to their friends, and not to the physicians. Mr. Gatchell now stepped forward and offered up a short and appropriate prayer; after which Mr. Haney read a Psalm. The prisoners now severally shook hands with those on the scaffold, and with each other. Aaron Long and Young nearly overcome with emotion. John quite calm and collected. The Sheriff bound their arms, put the rope round their necks, drew the caps over their faces, and led them forward upon the drop.

Taking the axe, he severed the rope at one blow, and down went the drop, letting them fall at a distance of four feet. But now remained a scene most revolting to behold, and most horrible to describe. The middle rope broke, letting Aaron Long fall, striking his back on the beam below, and lying insensible from the strangling caused by the rope before it broke. For a moment not a human being moved, all were horrified and seemed riveted to their places. Soon, however, the officers descended and lifted him up, when he recovered his senses, and was again led upon the gallows, suffering intensely, raising his hands and crying out. "The Lord have mercy on me! You are hanging an innocent man, and (pointing to his brother) there hangs my poor brother;" but, alas! he heeded him not.

He was already beyond his sympathy—he was left alone to endure the dreadful sight of his brother's last agonies, and once more to pass through the dreadful scene—the rope—the platform—the axe. I shall never forget the appearance of that man, as he sat upon the bench; a large bloody streak about his neck his body trembling all over, while preparations were making for the final fall. But there was another act in the drama.

As he was ascending the gallows, signs of an outbreak among the crowd, were evident. Some cried, "That's enough—let him go," while others gave expressions to their horror. Just at this moment some cry was raised in a remote part of the crowd, no one knew what it was—some were frightened—one wing of the guard retreated towards the gallows—the tumult increased—a sudden panic seized the immense crowd and they all fled precipitately from the place. If the earth under the gallows had opened, and Pluto himself had arisen from the infernal regions, with his horses and chariot, it could not have caused greater consternation, or a more hasty flight.

The guard were with difficulty in their places; the crowd returned, and soon all was quiet; every one ashamed of himself for having been frightened at nothing. One wagon was found upset, but it was supposed to be the effect, and not the cause of the panic. The wretched victim of the law was at length despatched, and the crowd dispersed. Thus ended the first execution that I ever witnessed, and God grant that it may be the last.

W.

The Paris correspondent of the National Intelligencer writes under date of Oct. 15:

A visiter likely to be well-informed, mentioned to me yesterday the creation of a company in Paris, with a capital of twelve millions of francs, for the purchase and settlement of lands in your West. From November last until June, one of my chief and most interesting avocations was the communication of American statistics and prospects to French, Swiss, Germans and Italians, men of small fixed incomes, or manufacturers, or artisans, who wished to emigrate to the United States. Enquiries begin again; and it is no slight satisfaction to determine persons whose characters, means, and callings render them desirable for our country. While you keep at peace within and without, you may look to an indefinite accession of useful population from most parts of Europe. There is, every where, among the small proprietors, mechanics, and agricultural laborers, a vague idea of the eligibleness of the American Union for bettering their condition and founding prosperous families. In spite, too, of the declamations in journals and Legislatures about the turbulence and capricious despotism of transatlantic democracy, the European rich rather believe in the stability and order in your system than in the safety, for any period, of their own institutions and public funds, or whatever outlays.

Child Killed by a Hog.—On Friday, as a little child of Mr. George Adams, about three years of age, was playing in the yard of his dwelling, in the neighborhood of Blackwoodtown, Camden County, (N. J.) it was suddenly set upon, with great fury, by one of Mr. A's. hogs and before effectual assistance could be rendered, was literally torn to pieces, and immediately killed. An older sister, in attempting to rescue the child, was also seized by the hog, and had her arm seriously mangled.

☞ **Michigan** has gone Locofoco, of course, but by diminished majorities. The gallant Whigs of that dark corner are encouraged to persevere, with the cheering hope of final success.

PITTSBURGH, NOVEMBER 10, 1845.

OREGON AND WAR.

It is astonishing how flippantly some persons can talk of war, with all its horrors and untold miseries and demoralizing effects. The Locofoco press of this country are now urging a course of conduct on the administration—or rather vociferously sustaining the administration in a course already shadowed forth—which in all probability will involve this country in one of the most fearful wars ever known, and one which cannot be other than disastrous to both parties. We allude to a war between Great Britain and the United States for the country of Oregon, or rather for the northern portion of that country.

The Post of this city is among the most urgent for the administration to push matters to an immediate issue, by insisting upon our right to the whole of Oregon, and to refuse all compromise on the subject. But the editor seems desirous to have some little excuse for its hurry in urging matters to extremity, and derives consolation from the idea that England will not go to war for Oregon, because, the editor says, in the first place "she would be in the wrong," and because, in the second, "war with this nation would, as a matter of course, cut off the supply of cotton necessary to keep her manufacturing establishments in operation, and deprive millions of employment!" These are sage reasons truly!

In the first place, the question of right and wrong are the very things to be settled, and for which we would incur the fearful hazard of war. If the case is so very clear, this country has been acting a strange part for a great number of years, in acknowledging the right of Great Britain to a joint occupation. How did it happen that this country twice offered to the Court of St. James, through our accredited Ministers, to settle the dispute by taking the 49th degree! and how did it come that Mr. Benton himself, in 1828, in Congress, recommended the adoption of that line! Has any thing occurred to render our title any more valid since then! If our title is so very good that England cannot show any just claim, as the editor says, why should we fear to submit it to arbitration, as it is said Mr. Buchanan wishes to do!

In the second place, can the Post tell us *how* it follows, "as a matter of course," that the supplies of cotton would be cut off? Would there be no *neutral* powers!—or any thing to hinder France from becoming the carrier for the two nations? Havre might become the great Cotton depot, instead of Liverpool, but we could not prevent Cotton from reaching the British manufacturers, unless we shut our ports to all the world. Again, would not the *loss of the market for our Cotton* be quite as disastrous to us, as the want of supply to England? How would our three millions of slaves and their extravagant masters be supported, if our market for cotton were cut off. We should have nullification with a vengeance in such an event. We should be doing a fine business, to lose the proceeds of our exports of cotton, to the amount of sixty or seventy millions per annum, while at the same time we were running up a debt of fifty millions a year. Can the Post tell how much Oregon would cost at this rate!

The above will suffice to show the sort of arguments used by those who now have the destinies of this great nation in their keeping, and who are hurrying us on to a precipice fearful to think of. We beg of these folks, if they are determined to have war, to make some preparation for it. It is bad enough to have to be dragged into an unnecessary contest, but to go into it headlong, without preparation, is intolerable.

From the New Orleans papers, Nov. 1.

MEXICO.

We are indebted to the politeness of a commercial house in this city for some intelligence received from Mexico and Vera Cruz, by way of Pensacola. The dates from Vera Cruz are to the 8th October.

A private correspondent writes as follows;—"It appears that the *Princeton* has brought despatches from the American Government, the object of which is to suspend further difficulties, by requiring a renewal of diplomatic relations between the two countries, or in default of this, to commence open hostilities." It is readily understood that the uncertain state of our relations with Mexico cannot long continue. She must decide in favor of one of the two alternatives—peace or war.

On the night of the 30th September, at the theatre in Mexico, a personal recontre occurred between the French Minister Plenipotentiary, Baron de Cipriey, and the Licentiate Dn. Mariano Otero. It seems that the journal *El Siglo XIX* had published, on the 24th of September, a somewhat pungent article in reply to the reflections of the Paris *Journal des Debats*, on the treatment of the French Minister at the Baths of Las Delicias.

"On the night of the 30th September, as Mr. Otero was coming out of his box, the Baron went up to him and observed that he had a word to say to him, to which the former replied, "as many as you please, sir."

"The Minister then called a French gentleman, whom he wanted to act as interpreter. "Ask Mr. Otero," said he, "whether he is the author of the editorials in the *Siglo Diez y Nueve*;" to which Mr. Otero replied that he did not feel disposed to give him any answer. The question being repeated, and a similar answer returned, the Baron immediately hit the lawyer with his cane, and then the lawyer struck the Baron with his fist; the Minister then spit in the face of Mr. Otero, and Mr. Otero did ditto to the Minister. It was a pretty quarrel as it stood, but at this part of the pormance the beligerents were separated—not, however, without the baron telling the lawyer "*that if he wanted any satisfaction he knew where he* (the Baron) *lived*." This recontre createe great excitement throughout the city of Mexico, so much so that the Government placed a guard before the house of the French Minister, in order to defend his person and his property.—Nothing, however, occurred to disturb the peace of the city.

"The next day the Government sent a polite note to the Baron, which informed him that, as he had received his passports, in compliance with his request, and as there was no necessity for his remaining in the Republic any longer, he would be pleased to leave the city *within three days*."

The Mexican papers of October 3d mention that the disturbances and civil war which had for a time been quelled in the Department of Sonora have broken out afresh. The Siglo declares that these disturbances do not grow out of political differences, but that the desires of preponderance of different families are the sole exciting causes; that this character of *personality* renders them more futile, cruel, and disastrous than they would be if founded upon questions involving principles or measures. The avowed object of the latest disturbances was to accomplish the banishment of General Urrea and the removal of some subordinates.

Matricide.—Ellen Miller was tried on Thursday in the New York Sessions, for matricide, in having killed her mother. On the night of the death, when the husband was from home, the daughter was seen to beat her mother on the head with a piece of an old panel door or window.—The old woman was heard to cry out and say to her daughter, "Is this what I have reared you for, to pull your mother's gray hairs out of her head!" The jury found a verdict of guilty of manslaughter in the 4th degree.

THE OREGON QUESTION.

The article which we copied yesterday from the Washington Union, has excited, as it was calculated to do, much attention and alarm. The reader of it will have been struck with the confident tone in which it claimed our title to the 54th degree 40 minutes and that it had never heard of any claim short of that, which was supported by even one argument. The National Intelligencer of Saturday remarks, as follows upon this assertion, and places the Union *hors de combat*, by bringing against it the authority of Col. Benton:

We touch upon this subject to-day only for the purpose of enlightening the government journal as to the point which it pronounces "desperate and monstrous," and in favor of which it has never heard of a single argument—not even the shadow of one. We shall not rely upon the notorious fact that this Government, twenty years ago, officially proposed to accept as the boundary the 49th degree of north latitude. We present to the organ of the Administration, which appears to be so little acquainted with public history, or even with the principles and acts of its own party, the record evidence of the ground taken by the present leading and most intelligent member of the Democratic party in the Senate of the United States, at a time when he was the most zealous Oregonite in either House of Congress. We pass by the ground taken by our diplomatists heretofore, because we are satisfied that the Administration party will consider the following evidence more conclusive still:

Extracts from the Executive Journal of the Senate of the United States.

"Friday, February 1, 1828.

"Mr. Benton submitted the following resolutions, which were read, and ordered to be printed in confidence for the use of the Senate:

"*Resolved*, That it is not expedient for the Government of the United States to treat any longer with his Britannic Majesty, in reference to their territorial claims and boundaries west of the Rocky Mountains, upon the basis of a *joint* occupation, by the citizens of the United States and subjects of Great Britain, of the country claimed by each party.

"*Resolved*, That it is expedient that the third article of the Convention of October 20th, 1818, for such joint occupation, be allowed to expire upon its own limitation.

"*Resolved*, That it is expedient for the Government of the United States to continue to treat with his Britannic Majesty in reference to said claims and boundaries, upon the basis of a *separation of interests*, and the establishment of a permanent boundary between them, in the shortest possible time.

"Tuesday, February 5, 1828.

"The Senate resumed the consideration of the resolutions submitted on the first instant, and, a division being called for, they were, on motion by Mr. Benton, modified as follows:

"*Resolved*, That it is not expedient for the Government of the United States to treat with his Britannic Majesty, in referrence to their territorial claims and boundaries west of the Rocky Mountains, upon the basis of the *joint* occupation, by the citizens of the United States and subjects of Great Britain, of the country claimed by each Power.

"*Resolved*, That *it is expedient for the Government of the United States to treat with his Britannic Majesty in reference to said claims and boundaries, upon the basis of a separation of interests, and the* ESTABLISHMENT OF THE FORTY NINTH DEGREE OF NORTH LATITUDE *as a permanent boundary between them, in the shortest possible time!*"

Rumors about Oregon.—The Washington Union of Friday says:

It is high time to arrest the report which has been so current in the Whig papers for several days. It has assumed different phases. At one time, it was reported in New York, before the arrival of the Great Western, that the proposition would be made by the British government. Then it was stated in the New York "Journal of Commerce," in a letter from this city, that it was said to be made. Then the speculation ran, that it had been made in consequence of instructions received by the Great Western. These versions of reports related to a proposition said to emanate from Great Britain, to let Oregon remain *in statu quo* for 20 years, and then her destiny to be decided by the wishes of her inhabitants. We understand that no such proposition has been made to our government.

The Charleston Mercury thus comments on the course recommended to the Administration by the official organ, concerning Oregon.

"What Congress is to do then, by the advice of the official editor, is to take formal possession of this whole region—the inevitable consequences of which every body knows will be war with England! Have we cause for such a proceeding!—are we ready for such an event! We are not going to discuss whether England can whip America, or America can whip England—leave that to school boys. But the interruption of peace with England and the destruction of intercourse with all the world, which would be the consequence, is something more than a question for braggers and fools to sport about. We do not believe the Southern statesmen are quite prepared to sacrifice the whole resources of their section on such an issue; that they are ready to maintain at a cost of two million bales of cotton per annum, that we have a "clear and unquestionable title" to every foot of ground in the territory which we have consented to occupy in common with the other claimant for twenty years, and the owership of which has been in dispute ever since the country was discovered."

Noble Sentiments.—The Native Americans of Berkshire county, Mass., lately nominated the Hon. Asahel Foote, of Williamstown, as one of the candidates for the Senate. This nomination was respectfully declined; and subsequently Mr. Foote addressed a letter to the Pittsfield Eagle, in which he takes a stand in favor of Whig principles:

"Could I for a single moment entertain the conviction that Native Americanism was to be the agent under Providence, of averting evils like these, I would fail not to avail myself of that moment of conviction to throw myself, soul and body, into its embraces. But that moment of conviction has not yet arrived; and I think that I discover obstacles which will postpone it a day too distant for my purposes. I must therefore still adhere to my old relations, and rest satisfied with Whig *principles* Whig *measures*, and Whig *men*. With the *Whig party I am*, in a great measure, *satisfied*. I believe it to embody more intelligence, more correct principles, more honest patriotism, more genuine philanthrophy, and more real Christianity, than any other political organization under the heavens."

Canal Tolls.—The Albany Evening Journal gives the following amount of tolls received on the New York State Canals in each of the following years, viz:

	4th week in Oct.	Total to 31st Oct.
1839	$89,114	$1,411,677
1840	99,928	1,530,527
1841	114,662	7,792,486
1842	102,855	1,525,525
1843	123,172	1,826,670
1844	113,557	2,142,414
1845	165,795	2,246,270

The receipts for the 4th week in October exceed those of any week in any year by $42,000 and the aggregate receipts up to the 1st inst. exceed those up to the same period of the past year by near $104,000, and are within $200,000 of the entire receipts of 1844.

Suicide.—A young man named Hesselgrave, of Madrid, St. Lawrence Co., being reproved a few days since by his father for hunting on Sunday, took his rifle, and in answer to his mother said he was going "where he should not be scolded." The Frontier Sentinel says that he went a short distance accompanied by two children, stopped, pulled off a boot and stocking, placed the muzzle of the rifle to his brain and with his toe attempted to discharge it. It missed fire, but he again prepared it, replaced the rifle and blew his brains out. He survived about one hour in a state of insensibility.

PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.
PITTSBURGH, NOVEMBER 13, 1845.

THE NEW POSTAGE LAW.

We fear that this new law, which has already conferred so many benefits on the people, is likely to be repealed, or very essentially modified, by our present administration. We see daily intimations of this kind in the administration papers, designed, doubtless, to clear the way for Mr. **Johnson** to present his adverse report. Our neighbor of the Post has given his opinion, which is:—"All things considered, we feel well assured that Congress will be compelled materially to change the existing law, which is very lame and imperfect in many of its provisions." Among its imperfections, our neighbor classes the reduced postage on printed circulars, the want of double and triple rates of postage when there are more than one piece, the charging of same rate for all distances over 300 miles, and last of all, the low rates of postage. To remedy these imperfections, he would, we suppose, charge printed circulars the same rate as other letters, double, triple and quadruple the postage for each piece of paper, increase the postage according to the distance, and, to crown all, increase the rates of postage generally —in a word, come back to the old law, or nearly to it; a law which the people generally demanded to be abolished.

The only reason given for the repeal or alteration of this law, is, that it will not produce sufficient revenue to support the department. This would be sufficient, provided it were absolutely necessary that the department should sustain itself. But this is not the case. Congress has often appropriated money to sustain the department, and there is no branch the people will more cheerfully see their money appropriated to sustain than this, that they may be enabled to enjoy the benefits of this law, and to give it a fair trial.

The Post says the great West requires additional mail facilities, which the Postmaster General cannot supply. Admit it. But is it just to charge the expense of this upon the people of the more thickly settled portions of the country. Would it not be more just to saddle this expense upon the nation at large, by drawing upon the public fund to sustain the routes through sparse settlements, where the receipts are to the expenses as one to a hundred!

The new law has given general satisfaction to the people. It has greatly increased correspondence, and afforded valuable facilities, and we hope it will not be repealed until it is fairly tried.

Comparative Cost of Transportation on Canals and Railroads.

The *Rochester Democrat* contains a long and very instructive article on this interesting subject. The writer goes at length into the history of Canals and Railways in Great Britain, where their relative merits, as thoroughfares for transporting property, have been fully tested. For the conveyance of valuable goods, where *time* and the interest on their cost become important elements in their transportation, Railroads can, and do compete with Canals. But on all weighty and cheap articles, like coal, iron, salt, and the like, the advantage is as two or three to one in favor of Canals. The first case cited is that on the great line from London to Liverpool, between the Grand Junction Canal and the London and Birmingham Railways. This Road was constructed for $30,000,000, and is the most perfect specimen of a Railroad which has yet been produced. Highest grade, 16 feet per mile; rails weigh 75 lbs. per yard, and are intended to reverse when the upper table is worn off; bridges of stone superstructure on gravel ballast, 2 feet in thickness, from one end of the line to the other. The result of the competition is given in few words. The Canal carries an annual trade of 1,500,000 tons; the Railroad about 150,000 tons. The increase of trade on the Canal since the completion of the Railroad is equal to the whole quantity abstracted by the Railroad, 150,000 tons. Another case is the extension of this line of Canal from Birmingham to Liverpool—The Grand Junction Railroad laid parallel to the old Grand Turk Canal—fine Railroad—steepest grade 61 feet per mile. Its stock stands at £221 for £100 paid; stock of Canal parallel with it stands at £900 for £100 paid; last dividend was 65 per cent per annum.

From such facts as these, it will be seen that under an enlightened and liberal policy, our State Works need not in the least fear any competition created by the extension of the Baltimore road to this city. The Railroad would take the passengers and the lighter goods, but all bulky articles, the great mass of the produce and merchandise, would go by the Canal. There is no doubt that, if a proper course of policy is pursued by those having the management of our State Works, the extension of the Baltimore road to this point would greatly increase the business and profits of the Pennsylvania Canal, and the welfare of Philadelphia and the State. The increased facilities for reaching the sea-board through Pittsburgh, and the general attention thus directed to this route, would naturally draw the carrying trade to it. On the soundness of this position we would be willing to risk all we possess. The Pennsylvania route has advantages over all others, if properly managed, and it does not need to be protected by illiberality to others—and no surer way can be found for its injury than to force the Baltimore road to Parkersburgh.

—And here we may remark—we have not yet seen one single word of rational argument, to show that it would be better for Pennsylvania for the Baltimore road to terminate at Parkersburgh than at Pittsburgh. On the contrary, nearly all the opponents of the Right of Way admit that if the road is to go to the Ohio river at all, they would prefer its terminating at Pittsburgh. They admit it would be *better* for the State Works to have it terminate here. Are we not, then, running a great risk by refusing the right of way, under the expectation that Virginia will do the same? Is there not a great probability that the Baltimore company will find some way to bring Virginia to terms, and that we shall awake to the folly of our illiberal course when it will be too late! A powerful effort is to be made at the session of the Virginia Legislature, which meets next month, to obtain the right of way to Parkersburgh, and it is thought by some who are well acquainted with the politics of that State, that success will crown the effort. Does it not, then, behoove this State to be on the alert?

INTERESTING FROM THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.—The barque Rosina, Capt. Dufy, arrived yesterday from Rio Grande. She had a passage of forty eight days, and brings us rather important news relative to the affairs in the Argentine Republic.

We learn from Capt. Dufy, that the French and English had taken the towns of Colonia, St. Luis, Maldanada and Bosco, without any resistence on the part of the inhabitants. After this, the combined forces were proceeding up the river to take Buenos Ayres.

This intelligence indicates a determination on the part of England and France to force Rosas to an immediate peace.—*N. Y. Herald of Monday.*

Mr. Webster's Remarks on Oregon, the Tariff and Home Politics.

The Whigs of Boston had a grand meeting on Friday evening, preparatory to their state election, which took place last Monday, and Mr. Webster, as was expected, made a speech, of which the Boston Courier gives an abstract as follows.

I think, gentlemen, that there can be no mistake as to where we are. This is Faneuil Hall—filled as it was wont to be in the time of our fathers—filled as we have seen it in our day—filled as we hope to see it by our children, with men met together to consult upon the measures to be pursued for the benefit and to protect the best interest of our common country. He had not been willing to decline the invitation of the committee to address his fellow citizens on this occasion. This was truly a crisis. He alluded to the fact that year after year, for the last eighteen or twenty years, there had been some object of importance—some general topic of great interest, respecting the internal policy of the government—agitating the public mind to make a crisis, and he would now say a few words on the present posture of affairs. He referred to the immediate election which was to take place, and remarked that if there was any well founded objection to the present Executive of this State, it had failed to reach his ears.

One most prominent duty of the general government was to manage the foreign relations of the country, and the proper management of them was in a peculiar manner, of the utmost importance at the present moment. But there was one subject exciting interest now, of a nature so delicate and important to the peace and happiness of the country, that it was not easy to speak of it in a public assembly, and it was necessary to treat it with great care and discretion.

The preservation of peace on honorable terms was at all times an objection itself highly desirable, but between two countries intimately connected, between two great commercial countries, peace should never be lightly nor causelessly disturbed. He would say a word or two on a subject which within a few days had created considerable alarm. He alluded to Oregon. He asked, what is this question? How does it stand? It was not necessary to go into a history of its discovery and the rights of the different parties of claimants. It was enough to say that the proper settlement of its boundaries had been in dispute for nearly 46 years. There was now considerable alarm as to what measures one side or the other, the United States or Great Britain might take, and as to the consequences which might ensue.

The settlement of the claim to Oregon had always been and still was a matter to be settled by negotiation. By a convention between the two countries there had been a joint occupacy, first to 1818; then it was renewed for ten years, and then again indefinitely, each party agreeing to give notice to the other when the arrangement should cease. That notice has never yet been given by either party, and the subject of the settlement is still open to both, according to a treaty stipulation. Mr. Webster wished to speak very cautiously, and hoped that the utmost care would be taken that he should not be misunderstood. He would say, what all knew, that this is a subject for negotiation, for discussion, for amicable settlement—it always has been so. In this spirit the government of this country has several times, in 1818, 1824, and 1826 proposed a line of division for a compromise, for discussion, &c.

Mr. Webster alluded to the discussion which took place in the British Parliament, on the reception of President Polk's message on this subject, the reports of which he had read with intense interest; and he must say that the remarks of the British minister on that occasion were such as were proper, and made in a temper becoming a large-minded, liberal statesman. He was disposed to adopt the words of the English minister on that occasion, who said that England had rights that ought to be and must be respected. He (Mr. Webster) would say that this country had rights which ought to be, which should be, and which must be respected. He would not express an opinion as to the manner in which this could be settled, but he had no doubt it could be settled, honorably and securely to the rights of all parties.

Mr. Webster alluded to the situation of the country of Oregon, which was three thousand miles from the United States and twice as many from England; that in the course of a few years, probably within the knowledge of many now present, it would be settled by fifty to a hundred thousand people, mostly from this country, and a great many from Great Britain—all at any rate, Anglo-Saxons. The period, then is not far distant when, from the shores of Western America, we should see springing up a great Pacific republican nation, which would not consent to acknowledge allegiance either to this country or to adopt all the great principles which we have inherited from our fathers. He would not undertake to say where it would be located, whether on the Columbia river, or further south, but that a great and independent nation would arise on the shores of the Pacific, and at a period not so remote as many persons might suppose, he was confident. He deprecated, then, all stormy defiance on our side, as well as all reference on the other to the great maratime power of England, both of which promised only all the horrors of war, against which the spirit of the age was altogether opposed.

The settlement of the different claims of the two countries then should be a matter of free and fair and amicable arrangement, the line of division should be drawn so that we should go along side by side in a straight line to the Pacific, not only to the foot of the Rocky Mountains, but over the Rocky Mountains. He would give no opinion as to what that line should be, but the United States had repeatedly in 1818, in 1824 and in 1826, proposed the 49th degree of latitude, and this offer on our part was an admission that it was a subject to negotiate about, and not a matter entirely free from difficulty.

Mr Webster asked who was the man in either country who was ready to bring about a war on this question until he was ready to show that all other means of settlement had been tried in vain? Whoever he might be, whether President or English Premier, he could not, without he was able to show that all other means had been tried and failed, plunge the two countries into war and hold his shaking position an hour afterwards.

Whoever should thus light up the flames of war would kindle a conflagration that would extend over the whole globe; he must look out for it, and expect to be consumed in a conflagration of public opinion. He deprecated any alarm on this subject, and alluded to the excitement which had been kindled at the south, and regretted the cause of it; it should be considered and discussed in a cool and calm manner.

He said that much of the speculation on this subject was but the exhibition of a great deal of patriotism on a small scale, and that all such would tend to unsettle business; that threats and anticipations of war produced half as much mischief as war itself. What we want is a settled peace. All speculations having for their object the rupture of our peacful relations were leading to consequences which no man could control. He would adopt the motto of a former President of the United States, and ask for nothing but what is right, while he would submit to nothing that was wrong, and he would not make any particular parade of patriotism for the sake of effect.

Mr. Webster then alluded to the Tariff, an attempt to repeal or alter which, it is supposed, will be made at the coming session of Congress. How far it would succeed he could not tell, but he asked what we in Massachusetts could expect to gain by any change in the law of 1842. He considered the great question to be, is the laboring man well off, are wages high, are the people in a good condition. We have been referred by the locofoco party to the great manufacturing places of Lowell, and Springfield, and Dover, but he would remark that if the Tariff should be destroyed, these places and the rich manufacturers would not suffer the most, it was the shop manufacturer, the makers of boots and hats, and clothes, &c., who would suffer, and if the Tariff of 1842, should be destroyed, not one of those who now lived by their labors on the bench or at the anvil, could exist a twelve month.

He referred to the popular fallacy of an *advalorum* duty being better and more equal than a specific duty, and said that from the time of Washington down to the present day; all our Tariffs had resulted in an average *advalorum* duty of 34 per cent, and that according to the sliding horizontal scale of free trade, so much boasted of, so often spoken of in England, it had been demonstrated that to this day the Tariff of England produced an average *advalorum* duty of 49 per cent. It was idle then to talk of an *advalorum* duty of 20 per cent.

Mr. Webster alluded to the separate organization of the Liberty and the Native American parties. The former had voted against us at the last election, and by adhering to Mr. Birney, had elected Mr. Polk, and secured the annexation of Texas, which they professed to depricate. The latter were bone of our bone, and flesh of our flesh; he asked what they expected to accomplish; they cannot elect their members of Congress, and he asked if they wanted to accomplish any thing that he had not striven to accomplish, if they would go further than he in the cherished object of protecting America, and Native American rights, within the limits of the Constitution. (Some one in the crowd said Good Native, Daniel) Mr. Webster said, I think I am. I will go as far as the farthest in the cause.

He said that every vote thrown on Monday next, for any other than the whig candidates, would deprive the whigs of so much power to accomplish the wishes and objects of the Native Americans; that every man should vote conscientiously, and that although every one had a right to vote as he pleased, he has no right, more than a juror who gives a verdict on his oath, to vote contrary to what he knew to be for the support of true principles.

He concluded by exhorting every one to go to the polls on Monday next and vote the whig ticket; to lay aside every other occupation, until that duty was accomplished, that after that day, when the question should be asked from Rhode Island to Georgia, and to Wisconsin, how does Massachusetts stand, we may be able to answer proudly, look at her, and see how she stands.

New Orleans papers of the 3d instant mention the arrival there of Mr. Parrott, bearer of despatches from the city of Mexico to the Government at Washington. Mr. P. left Vera Cruz in the U. S. steamer Princeton, and when off the mouth of the Mississippi, left her and went up to New Orleans in the steamer J. S. McKim. The Tropic says:—

We were fortunate in having a free conversation with Mr. Parrott, from whom we gathered the following particulars, the most important of which *is his decided conviction that all existing difficulties between this Government and Mexico will be amicably adjusted.*

MEXICAN INDEMNITY.—On this subject the Tropic has the following information, derived from Mr. Parrott:

The indemnity, of which so much has been said since Mr. Shannon's return, it would appear Mexico has paid. According to the correspondence of our Government with its agents, the payment was made on the 27th August, 1844; whereas a copy of the receipt, certified by the U. S. Agent, bears date the 20th, September, 1844. Mexico seems to have paid the indemnity in good faith, and the amount, though it never found its way into the United States Treasury, must be paid therefrom to the claimants.

Galveston dates to the 22nd ult. furnish no news.

Extract from Ingersoll's History of the War.

"Nothing was wanting to his amazing triumph, but that Wellington instead of Packenham, as was at first intended, should have headed the invasion of Louisiana, that Jackson might tear *from the brow of Napoleon's conqueror the laurels of Waterloo.*"

The N. O. Bulletin spoils this historical flourish by calling attention to the awkward circumstance that the Battle of New Orleans occurred several months *before* the Battle of Waterloo!

Locofoco *Congressmen* have stultified themselves a thousand times by attempting to exalt the "hero of two wars," at the expense of history.

CONSUMPTION, OR GOING INTO A DECLINE. Cure follows cure, by the use of Dr. Duncan's Expectorant Remedy.

Mr. WM. P. PETERS, Richmond, Indiana, was taken with a bad cold last spring, which seated upon his lungs; at length cavities and ulcers formed; his physician used everything he thought of, but to no effect; he informed him that he could not be cured; that nothing more could be done; in the mean time, a friend of his, Mr. Howell, induced him to send to David P. Halloway, who is agent in that place, for the medicine, which he did. Before using two bottles, he found that he was getting better. After using six bottles he became perfectly satisfied that the medicine was certain to cure him as well as ever. He sent for 6 bottles more, and is happy to state to those afflicted that he has used 4 of them and become in all respects hearty, and feels himself entirely cured. He wishes these lines published in the public papers, that others afflicted with consumption may know the virtues of Dr. Duncan's Expectorant Remedy, and spare their life.

We, the undersigned, are well acquainted with Mr Peters, and know his case to be as above stated.

JAMES PETERS,
ISAAC HANNA,
GEO. DULL,
A. Y. KEYSON, Esq.

Dr. Duncan's Western Office 150 Sycamore street, Cincinnati.

Chronic Patients will find it to their advantage to call at the office, where their cases will be examined, and such other medicine prescribed as the case may demand.

☞ This valuable medicine is for sale at the corner of Wood and Liberty streets, Pittsburgh.

nov14-w2t WM. JACKSON, only Agent.

Hauel's Eau Divine de Venus and NYMPH SOAP.

COMPOSED of an Eastern Botanical Discovery of surpassing efficacy for rendering the skin soft and fair, as well as imparting a delicate roseate hue to the complexion. As a creator and conservator of that most distinguished charm of female loveliness, a transparent fair skin, Jules Hauel's Nymph Soap, or Eau Divine de Venus, may be said to exert an almost magical power. Composed for the most part of Oriental Balsamic Plants, to the utter exclusion of all mineral admixture, it is distinguished medicinally for its extremely bland, purifying and soothing action on the skin, and by acting on the pores and minute secretory vessels, expels all impurities from the surface, allays every tendency to inflammation, and, by this method alone, effectually dissipates all redness, tan, pimples, freckles, sunburn and other unsightly cutaneous visitations, so inimical to female loveliness. Its constant use will change the most bilious complexion into one of radiant whiteness; while on the neck, hands and arms it bestows a delicacy and fairness, which its continued use will happily protect, with every appearance of youthful charm, to the most advanced periods of life.

It is invaluable as a renovating and refreshing wash, during traveling or exposure to the sun, dust or harsh wind, and after the injurious degree of heat felt in crowded assemblies.

To gentlemen afflicted with a tenderness of the skin in shaving, the use of Nymph Soap will be found to allay all cuticular irritation occasioned by common soap or cream, or the climate, which like that of the United States, where the variation of the weather sets aside all chances of calculations, and where exhalations and damp, together with rough wind, exist throughout a great portion of the year, the Nymph Soap or Eau Divine de Venus has proved an invaluable preservative of the skin, and from its extraordinary efficacy, deserves a place among the household treasures of every family.

The above valuable toilet article is prepared by Jules Hauel, 46 South Third st, Philadelphia, and for sale by B. A. FAHNESTOCK & Co, wholesale & retail Agents for Pittsburgh and the West, corner of 6th and Wood streets. nov13

ELOCUTION MADE EASY; containing notes and selections for declamation and reading, with figures illustrative of gesture. By R. Claggett, A. M.

The attention of teachers is called to this new and excellent work for young students. For sale by

INGRAM, ELLIOTT & Co,
nov3 Market st, near the Diamond.

GROCERIES—150 bags Rio Coffee, part very superior;
150 " St. Domingo Coffee,
50 hf chests G. P. Imp. and Y. H. Teas;
40 " " Powchong;
100 bxs G. P. and Y. H. Tea, 6 & 3 lb boxes;
25 bxs very super or 5s Tobacco;
50 hf bxs do do;
25 bxs 4 lb each do. 12s and 6s;
50 kgs 6 twist Tobacco;
25 bxs Ky. do,
20 hhds N. O. Sugar;
25 bbls N. O. Molasses;
10 bxs Loaf Sugar;
2 casks prime Ombro Madder;
5 ceroons S. F. Indigo;
50 bbls chipped Logwood;
25 bbls Copperas;
50 bxs Cincinnati Mould Candles;
25 bxs dipped Candles;
50 bxs Soap;
20 bxs Starch;
15 bags Pepper;
10 bags Alspice;
5 bbls ground Ginger;
2 bbls Cloves;
1 bbl Nutmegs;
50 doz Corn Brooms;
100 bags Shot, assorted;
2,000 lbs Bar Lead;
250 bxs 8x10 and 10x12 New Geneva Glass, &c. &c. For sale low by
nov6 CARSON & McKNIGHT, 6th st.

AMERICAN PINS—2 cases rec'd and for sale very low.
nov7 C YEAGER,
No 108 Market st.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

PITTSBURGH BOARD OF TRADE.
COMMITTEE FOR NOVEMBER, 1845.
W EICHBAUM··· A. GORDON··· J. MARSHALL.

THURSDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 13.

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

Ashes—⅌ lb.	
Pots	2¾@3¼
Pearls	4@4¼
Scorchings	2¾@3¼
Saleratus	4½@4¾
Ale—⅌ bbl.	
XX Ale	—@7,00
Common	—@6,00
Axles—⅌ lb.	
Bristles—⅌ lb	
American	33 @40
Batting—⅌ lb.	
Superior	—@10
Common	—@ 8
Buckets—machine—⅌ dozen.	
Large size	2,12½@2,25
Small size	—@ —
Beeswax—⅌ lb.	
Yellow	28 @30
Blooms—⅌ ton.	
Blooms	60.00@70,00
Brooms—⅌ dozen.	
Merchantable	1,25@1 75
Shaker	—@2,00
Barks—⅌ cord.	
Chesnut Oak	4 12½@4,25
Black Oak	—@3,00
Hemlock	2,50@3,00
Coal—⅌ bushel.	
At the river	—@—
From wagon	—@5
Cotton—⅌ lb.	
Tenn'ee & Alabam	4 @ 7¼
Chocolate—⅌ lb.	
Number 1	10 @11
Cocoa, prepared	—@22
Candles—⅌ lb.	
City dipped	—@ 8
Pittsburgh Star	—@22
Cincinnati do	—@22
Sperm, best brands	—@33
Do interior	—@30
Cotton Yarns—	
Short reel—⅌ lb.	
No. 5 to 10@12	—@16
" 11 to 13	16½@17
" 14	17½@18
Increasing ½@1c. ⅌ lb to No. 24.	
Long reel—⅌ dozen	
No. 500	—@ 8
" 600	—@ 7
" 700	—@ 6
" 800, 900, 1000	—@ 5
Coverlet Yarn, lb	—@20
Carpet Chain	—@20
Cotton Twine	—@23
Candle Wick	—@16
Coffee—⅌ lb.	
Java, old white	11½@12
St. Domingo	6¾@ 7
Lagayra	—@ 8
Rio	7¾@ 9
Havana	—@ —
Copper—⅌ lb.	
Braziers'	28@29
Sheathing	28@29
Bolt	—@ —
Old	16 @18
Cordage—By coil ⅌ lb.	
Manilla	—@10
White Rope	—@10
Tarred	—@ 9
Pack'g yarn, fine	—@ 9
" " com'n	—@ 8
Hemp Bed Cords—⅌ dozen.	
Extra Long	—@2,50
Long	—@1,75
Common	—@1,25
Plough Lines	—@ 75
Manilla Bed Cords—7,50@⅌ doz.	
40 yd 6 thr'd	—@3,00
20@30 do do	1,50@2,25
Plough Lines	—@ 75
Castings, Foundry, ⅌ lb, net.	
Mill work and machinery generally made to order	—@3
Bevel'd gearage do	—@3½
Light machinery do	—@4
Heavy Rolling mill castings do	—@2½
Cranks and gudgeons under 10 in	—@2½
" over 10 in	—@2
Grate Bars	—@2½
Hollow-ware assort'd	—@3½
Sad Irons	—@ 5
Counter weights	—@50
Dog Irons	—@2½
Taylors and Hatters' Irons	—@6
[10 ⅌ cent. off the following articles for cash.]	
Wagon boxes	—@3
Dearborn " ⅌ set	—@50
Tea kettles doz.	7,50@8,00
Waffle Irons	10,00@12,00
Grates, 24 inch plain straight bar	—@ 2,25
24 in. bow front	—@ 2,25
(add or diminish 12½ cts. per inch for larger or smaller sizes.)	
Domestics—⅌ yard.	
Brown Cottons—	
37 Thistle, Nashua, Appleton, &c	8 @ 8¼
34 Laurel & Brunswick	—@ 8¼
Allegheny Drills	—@ 7¼
Light 4-4 brown	6 @ 6½
¾ Lanvale & Great Falls	—@ 6
New Market Fine & Waltham	—@10
Bleached, ¾@4-4	6 @14
Fine 11-4 Hamilton Sheeting	—@42
5-4 do.	—@14½
Tickings—	
Methuens	—@16½
Saco	—@11
Hudson	—@ 4
A. C. A.	—@41
Rochester	—@17
West Branch	—@10½
Brown Drills	8½@16½
Bleached	10@11½
Prints—	
Common	5½@ 8
Good Madder	8½@14
Merrimack & Fall River Blues	11½@12½
Drugs—By package.	
Aloes	13 @17
Alum	—@ 3½
Assafoetida	20 @25
Arrow Root	8 @10
Aquafortis	—@11
Borax, refined	19 @25
Balsam, Peru	2 00@2,25
Do Copavia	30 @37½
Brimstone	4 @ 5
Camphor, refined	45 @62½
Chloride Lime, cask	7½@ 8
Cochineal	1,75@2,00
Cream of Tartar	19 @22
Copperas	1½@ 2½
Glue	12 @13
Gal's	20 @25
Gum Arabic	40 @50
" Copal	38 @50
" Tragacinth	31 @37½
" Shellac	15 @18
" Mastic	1,20@1,25
Ipecac	87 @100
Jalap, powdered	80 @ 88
Litharge	5½@ 6½
Liquorice Root	8 @10
Liquorice Ball	19 @20
Lac Dye	25 @28
Magnesia, Carb	31 @37
Manna, Flake	37 @62
Madder, Umbro	19 @22
Madder, Common	17 @18
Myrrh, Turkey	20 @30
Oil, Vitriol	4½@ 5
" Castor	75 @88
" Cassia	6,00@6,50
" Cloves	2,50@3,00
" Lemon	2,12@2,25
" Peppermint	3,00@3,50
Opium, Turkey	7,50@8,00
Quinine	2,90@3,25
Rhubarb, root	68 @75
Sal Ammon	20 @25
Sal Soda	4½@ 5
Senna	25 @30
Tartaric Acid	50 @62
Vitriol, Blue	10 @11
Dye Wood—⅌ lb.	
Camwood	5½@ 7
Fustic	2¼@ 3
Logwood, chipped	2½@ 3
Eliptic Springs—⅌ lb.	
Polished	10½@11¼
Feathers—⅌ lb.	
Kentucky	27 @30
Ohio & Penn'a	23 @30
Fruit—	
Almonds, shell'd	—@25
" Soft	16 @18
" Hard	—@10
Currants, Zante	—@12½
Filberts	8 @ 9
Figs, Turkey	—none
" Malaga	—none
Raisins, Muscat	—@ —
" Bunch	3,00@3 25
" Bloom	3,40@3,50
Cranberries, bush	3,00@4,00
Lemons Sicily, bx	—@7 00
Oranges do	—none
Peaches dry, bu	—@ —
Apples dry	1,00@1,25
Apples green, bbl	1,12½@1,75
Fire Brick—⅌ M.	
Fire brick	15,00@37,00
Freights—⅌ 100 lbs.	
Eastern.	
Philadelphia & Baltimore, *via* Canal.	
Flour, ⅌ bbl	—@ —
Pork, Bacon, Tobacco, Lard, Cotton, Butter, Lead, Tallow, &c	—@ —
Feathers	—@ —
Fur & Peltries	—@ —
Wool	—@ —
Rags	—@ —
Ashes	—@ —
Oil of all kinds	—@ —
Northern.	
To Detroit, heavy	—@ —
To Cleveland, "	25 @40
Western.	
via the River.	
To Cincinnati	10@15
" Louisville	12½@20
" St Louis	25@40
Flour—⅌ bbl.	
Extra brands	—@4 25
Superfine	4,00@4,12½
Scratched	—@ —
Fine	—@ —
Rye Flour	—@2,62½
" hf. bbls	—@ —
Buckwheat, ⅌ lb	1¼@1½
" hf. bls	—@ —
Feed—⅌ bushel.	
Bran	10@12½
Shorts	—@ —
Fish—⅌ bbl.	
Mackerel, No. 1	—@ —
No 1 hlf-bbls	—@ —
No 2	8,50@10,00
No 2 hlf-bbls	3,50@ 5,00
No 3	6,50@ 8,75
No 1 kitts	—@ —
Herring, Gib'd	—@5,25
No 2	—@ —
Salmon, No. 1	17,00@18,00
No 2	—@ —
Shad	8,50 @9,00
Cod, ⅌ lb	—@ 4
Glass—	
Black Bottles	
Quart, ⅌ gross	—@9,00
Pint, do	—@7,00
Madeira wine, 5 & 6 to gallon	—@9,00
Claret, ⅌ gross	—@9,00
Window Glass—⅌ box—City brands.	
8x10	2,35@2,5
10x12	3,30@3,5
12x18	8,50@9,7
Patent do., 10x14 to 16x24	12,00@15,00
Country brands.	
8x10	1,75@1,87
10x12	2,25@2,50
Gunpowder—⅌ keg.	
FFFG	5,50@6,00
Eagle, 6¼ lbs	—@3,00
Do. dozen 1 lb canisters	—@7,00
FFFG do	—@1,00
Eagle do in papers	—@6 00
Rock powder	3,50@4,00
Grain—⅌ bushel.	
Wheat	75 @80
Rye	45 @50
Oats	33 @37½
Corn	—@49
Barley	65 @ 75
Glue—⅌ lb.	
Pittsb. common	11@12½
Ginseng—⅌ lb.	
Ginseng	27@ 30
Hay—⅌ ton of 2000 lbs	
Timothy	16,00@18,00
Clover	—@ —
Straw, 100 bdls.	—@ —
Hides—⅌ lb.	
Missouri	9@10½
Spanish	14 @16
Do salted	—@ —
Do kips ⅌ skin	1,00@1,62
Green	—@ 4½
Hemp—⅌ lb.	
Missouri & Ky	—@ 4
Manilla	7½@ 8
Hops—⅌ lb	
First sor '45	16 @18
Indigo—by package.	
Bengal, lb	1,50@1,75
Spanish	1,10@1,25
Manilla	95@1 00
Lead—⅌ lb.	
Missouri Pig	4¼@4½
Bar	—@ —
Common sizes Pipe	6 @6½
Sheet	—@6
Leather—⅌ lb.	
Sole Baltimore	18 @20
" New York	15@17½
" Damaged	13 @15
" Slaughter	18 @20
Skirting	21 @23
Harness, black	19 @21
Bridles, black, per doz. sides	30,00@36.00
Russet do	36,00@42,00
Upper, finish'd	23,00@28,00
Kips finished	21,00@36,00
Calf skin do	13,00@26,00
Lace Leather	18,00@—
N. England Seating.	
No 1 ⅌ dozen	45,00@—
2 do	35,00@—
3 do	25,00@—
Sheep skins	2¼@5
Lumber—From pile ⅌ 1000 feet.	
Pine, clear, inch	—@20,00
" Common, " "	—@10,00
Clear, 1¼	—@30 00
Com'n 1¼	—@ —
Clear, 2	—@40,00
Com'n 2	—@ —
Flooring clear 1 inch do	—@ —
1 in. common	—@18,00
Oak do do	—@ —
Pine Shingles ⅌	1,75@2 25
100	1,75@ 2 50
Laths, sawd, 100	1,75@2,00
Maleable Iron—⅌ lb.	
Maleable Iron	—@12½
Molasses—⅌ gallon.	
Sugarhouse	—@ 45
" N Orleans	40@42
New Orleans	—@ —
Country	—@ —
Naval Stores—	
Rosin, ⅌ brl	—@3,00
Pitch	3 00@3,50
Tar, Allegheny	—@ —
" N. Carolina	3,75@4,50
Turpentine, gall	87½@1,00
Varnish, Copal	1,75@2,00
Oakum—⅌ lb.	
Pittsburgh	—@7
Oils—⅌ gallon.	
Linseed	68@ 70
Lard, City	65@ 75
Olive	4,25@4,50
Sperm, bleached	—@1,20
" unbleached	—@1,15
" Fall	95@1,00
Whale	—@ 75
Tanners, ⅌ brl	18,00@22,00
Paints—⅌ lb.	
Prus Blue	87@1 00
Lampblack	6¼@ 7
Span. Whiting	1¼@ 2
Chrome Green	38 @55
" Yellow No 1	33 @35
" " No 2	25 @28
Brunsw'k Green	15 @20
White Lead, dry	6¼@ 6½
" " in oil, pure, keg	1,65@1 75
" " " No. 1	1,35@1,50
Red Lead	6¼@ 8
Yellow Ochre	2¼@ 3
Ven. Red	4½@ 5
Verdigris	30 @38
Pig Metal—⅌ ton.	
Allegheny.	
No. 1 Foundry	—@ —
" Forge	—@ —
Hanging Rock.	
No. 1 Foundry	—@ —
" Forge	—@ —
Tennessee.	
Tennessee	—@ —
Plaster Paris—⅌ ton	
Plaster Paris	—@12.50
Provisions—	
Bacon Hams	8 @10
" Shoulders	—@ 7
" Sides	—@7½
Hog round, city cure	—@ —
" country cure	—@ —
Lard, No 1 in kegs	8 @8¼
" 2, in kegs	—@ —
" 1, in bbls	—@8
Butter " 1, in kegs	10@11
" 1, in roll	10@12½
Cheese, W. Reserve	6¼@7
" Goshen	—@10
" Pine Apple	—@15
Crackers, Pittsb. Water, ⅌ bbl	—@3,50
Do Butter	—@4 25
Potatoes—⅌ bushel.	
Mercer	—@ —
Neshannocks	37½@40
Rags—⅌ lb.	
Country mixd	—@3
Do good white	4½@5½
Rice—⅌ lb.	
Rice	4½@5
Seeds—⅌ bushel.	
Clover	4,50@5,00
Timothy	2,50@3,00
Flaxseed	90 @100
Spices—⅌ lb	
Cloves	38 @40
Cassia, in Mats	—@25
Ginger	10 @11
Nutmegs	1 60@1 75
Pepper	12 @12½
Alspice	—@13
Snakeroot—⅌ lb.	
Virginia	—@ —
Seneca	—@ —
Soap—⅌ lb.	
Pittsburgh yellow	—@4½
Cincinnati yellow	—@4½
Chillicothe yellow	—@ —
Pittsburgh brown	—@ —
Cincinnati brown	—@ —
Chillicothe brown	—@ —
Castile	—@ —
Starch—⅌ lb.	
Pittsburgh No 1	—@5½
Cincinnati No 1	—@5½
Steel—⅌ lb—[Discount for cash, interest of the amount for 6 months.]	
Foreign.	
Cast & shear	17½@18½
Do single	16 @17
Best German	—@12½
" Eagle	—@10½
" Hoop L	—@24½
Pittsburgh Manufacture.	
Cast steel	—@ —
Shear single	—@ —
" double	—@ —
" treble	—@ —
German steel	—@10
English blister	—@12½
American blister	—@ 5½
Spring	5¼@ 6
Spirits—⅌ gallon.	
Brandy, Bordeaux	2,00@2,50
" Rochelle	2,00@2,25
Rum, Jamaica, 4th proof	1,50@1,75
" N O	87@1,00
" N E 1st proo.	40@ 50
Gin, Holland	1,46@1 50
Sugar—⅌ lb	
N.O. prime, hhd	6¼@7
" fair, hhd	6¼@7
Havana, white lb	—@ —
Brazil, " lb	10½@10¾
Loaf, No 1 lb	—@ —
" 2 lb	—@ —
" 3 lb	—@ —
Pulverize, Philad	—@ —
Salt—⅌ bbl.	
No. 1 afloat	95@97
" 1 in store	1,03@1,06¼
" 2 afloat	—@ —
Table, doz. box	—@ —
Spelter—⅌ lb.	
Spelter	—@10
Tobacco—⅌ lb.—[10 ⅌ ct off for cash for manufactured Tobacco.]	
Segar Leaf	3 @ 6
Manufactures do	2 @ 4
Ladies' Twist	—@ 9
Plug in kegs	—@ 6¼
Plug in boxes	—@14
6 twist	4½@ 6
Cavendish	—@14
12s Lump in box	13 @14
5s "	—@14
16s " "	—@14
Scotch snuff	—@14
Rappee	—@14
Cut & Dry, ¼ lb pap	—@25
Tea—⅌ lb.	
Imperial	50 @75
Gunpowder	45 @70
Young Hyson	30 @70
Pouchong	50 @75
Tinplate—⅌ box.	
¼ X	—@10,25
Tallow—⅌ lb.	
Rendered	6@6½
Rough	—@4¼
Soap Grease	—@4¼
Vices—⅌ lb.	
Solid boxes	—@ -
Wines—⅌ gallon.	
L P Madira	2,00@3,00
L P Teneriffe	1,00@1,50
Lisbon	75@1,50
Dry Malaga	65@ 70
Sweet	62@ 65
Marseilles	70@ 75
Port	1,00@2 00
Calabria	65@ 70
Wool—⅌ lb.	
Prime	—@33
Full blood	—@30
¾ blood	—@28
½ blood	—@26
¼ blood	—@25
Common	22@24
Zinc—⅌ lb.	
Sheet	8 @ 9

Gazette & Advertiser Office,

Review of the Market for the week ending Wednesday Evening, Nov 12, 1845.

State of Trade.

The business of the week has been excellent, as much so, in many respects, as any week of the season. A good stage of water has prevailed, and admitted of extensive receipts and shipments in nearly every direction. This being the last week in which the Canal Transporters would receive freights, it has been marked by a rush of Produce to go forward, and more has been offered than they are willing to take. Flour feels the effect of this *shut off*, and is lower. Produce generally continues in very active demand. The Grocery trade has been lively, and indeed nearly every branch of trade has prospered under the stimulus of a strong current of business. A more healthy state of affairs has not been experienced for a long period. Manufactures flourish, and the crude materials used in them bring satisfactory prices. The prospect is fair for a very large winter's business.

Ashes—The dull and inactive state of the market noticed for several weeks previous has not been succeeded by any improvement. Holders generally are not disposed to submit to a decline, but we have to notice two sales from first hands at a reduction on previous rates, viz: 3 tons scorchings at $2,87½ ⅌ 100 lbs, cash, and 5 tons Pots, including a few scorchings, at $2,87, cash.—Sales of 28 casks Pots from store at $3@3.25, as in quality. Nothing done in Pearls that we have heard of.—Some shipments of Pots eastward since our last

Sale—No alteration in prices, demand, or supply.

Beans—Small white are in active demand at $1 @1,12½ from Wagons—from store 1,25 ⅌ bu. We have not noticed any sales of mixed. The receipts are small.

Butter—The demand continues active at 10@10½c. for Kegs and 11@12½c for Roll. Sales of 93 kegs and 6000 lbs at these prices. We hear of no sales of moment from store.

Buckets, Tubs—The demand continues good for buckets, tubs, keelers, &c. Stock only fair.

Brooms are not plenty, and meet with ready sale from wagon or wharf at $1,12½@1,56 ⅌ doz. From store 1,25@1,87½ as in quality. But one lot of Shaker Brooms on the market—held at $2.

Bacon—Small lots of old continue to come in. Sales in parcels at 8c for Hams 7½c for Sides and 7c for Shoulders. The stock is of no moment. New Sugar Cured Hams are retailing at 10c ⅌ lb.

Cider is much inquired for for shipment. Sales from wagon at $2 75 ⅌ bbl. Very little to be had.

Cotton Yarns are firm at our quotations. The make of the Mills is taken up as fast as it can be delivered, and they are all running full time. There can be no accumulation of stock for some time, and if prices are lower it will be through underbidding.

Copperas—The market is drugged with Copperas, and limited sales, in proportion to the stock, at $1,50 ⅌ 100 lbs. and less.

Cheese—The receipts of the week have been moderate, but owing to the closing of the Canal, the demand is mostly limited to the supply for city use. All offered, however, is freely taken at the rates of last week, 6½c ⅌ lb. The sales of small parcels from store are mostly at 7c—we quote 6¼@7c for the qualities in market. Goshen is held at 10c ⅌ lb.

Sales 100 bxs on the wharf at 6½c cash.

Candles—Dipped are steady at 8c. Mould Tallow Candles are very scarce and wanted. Sales of Pittsburgh Star at quotations. In other descriptions no change.

Coal now selling for city use in lots of 4@500 bu at 5c ⅌ bu delivered.

Freights—The quotations for Canal are blank.—Since our last report we have had a good stage of water in the Monongahela and Ohio Rivers, and in consequence prices are at the very lowest living notch. An unusual number of Boats have been in port since Monday morning. To Cincinnati 8@15c ⅌ 100 lbs, to Louisville 10@20c, and to St. Louis 25@40c—at these outside rates, the regular Packets have shipped.

The route to Baltimore *via* Brownsville, Cumberland, and the Railroad, now attracts attention. On Produce and heavy freight the rate *through* from this city is now 75c ⅌ 100 lbs. Wagons are coming on to the route from Brownsville to Cumberland, and no doubt will soon be plenty.

Fruit—*Dried*—Apples are in demand at $1 for any quantity, and sales of 150 bu. Sales from store at $1,12½ @1,25. No Peaches yet received. Malaga Fruit is plentier. Sales of 80 bxs new crop Bunch Raisins at $3@3,12½ per bx. Old Cluster are selling at $2,40@2,50. No Figs on the market. The receipts of Chesnuts are small, and they appear to be scarce. Stock of Nuts large.

Green—Comparatively few Apples have yet been received, especially from the neighborhood of Marietta—Sales of 150 bbls on the Wharf in good order at $1,12½@1,50 ⅌ bbl. The best varieties are higher. Cranberries come in slowly—60 bu brought $3 ⅌ bu on the Wharf. Sales from store at 3,50. Some Malaga Lemons received since our last are held at $7 00 ⅌ box.

The 60 bu of Cranberries referred to above were resold from store, part of them as high as 4 00 ⅌ bu.

Fish—The stock of Bbl Fish is now first rate, and holders are pretty firm at the rates asked. Sales of new Salmon at $18. No. 2 Mackerel $8,50@10,00, in hlf bbls 4 75@6,00 for small and large sizes; No. 3 $6,50@8,75 in hlf bbls $3,50@5,00 for small and large sizes.—Gibb'd Herring $5,25. Old do $5. Codfish $4 ⅌ 100 lbs. Box Herrings 75c@$1 ⅌ bx. White Fish and Lake Trout are held at $9 ⅌ bbl. Sales of the week fair. The stock includes Salmon, Mackerel, &c., in packages of all sizes

Feathers—We are not advised of any large transactions. The demand in a retail way is brisk at 25@30c as in quality, and sales of 3500 lbs. The stock is good and holders firm.

Flour—The market since our last report was pretty well sustained until Tuesday when it began to decline. The highest point of the week was $4 37½@4,50. On Monday 1300 bbls were taken on the wharf, one lot in transit which had been received by a Transporter at 75c, sold at 4,52 ⅌ bbl. Tuesday 4,12½@4,25 was the range, and to-day 4,00@4,12½, with some sales to retailers at a higher rate—4 18¾. The Transporters now decline receiving, and unless Orders come out from the East to purchase and hold till Spring, it will probably go lower. Much will depend, however, upon the complexion of the English news. At the present price in New York, $6,12½, shipments will not pay. Buckwheat Flour in sacks $1,25@1,37½ ⅌ 100 lbs from wagon—in some cases higher has been paid.

Grain—*Wheat* is still in good demand at 80c ⅌ bu for Prime—we quote 75@80 c.

Barley—The receipts continue fair, and the principal Brewers have pretty well filled up. The bulk of the grain in their hands was bought at the North and is Prime. The farmers in this neighborhood have disposed of a comparatively small portion of the crops, and will come into market under some disadvantage. The sales this week were generally at 70c which is the average. We quote the extreme at 65@75c.

Buckwheat is in demand at 37½c ⅌ bu.

Corn—Sales 800 bu at 37@40c ⅌ bu.

Rye is in active demand at 50c ⅌ bu for Prime—sales 500 bushels.

Oats are coming in freely and are a little dearer.—Sales within two days past generally at 35@37½c; some lots at 32@34c. Aggregate 3800 bu.

Groceries—The leading articles of the trade have varied so little as to afford but little room for comment. Business active.

Sugar—The sales of the week embrace no large lots and the stock is tolerably well maintained by receipts from below. Sales of 1 to 5 hhds to the extent of 55 hhds at 6¼@7½c, as in quality—Bbl rates ¼c higher. Fair sales of Loaf at our quotations.

Molasses—The sales of N. O. from store are at 40@41c cash, and occasionally small lots to the country at 42c ⅌ gall. Sale of 52 hlf bbls and 1 bbl, as they lay on the wharf, at 40c cash. Sales 25 bbls S. H. from store at 45c.

Coffee has been rather dull. The sales reach 350 bags nearly all of Rio Fair to Prime qualities, at 7¾@8c ⅌ lb.

Ginseng—Sales of small lots from wagon at 30c ⅌ lb.

Glass—All descriptions of Window are rather scarce Country brands especially are scarce. Sales of 8x10 on the wharf at $1,68@1,70, and from second hands at $1,75 @1,80 ⅌ bx, cash. 10x12 at $2,50@2,60 ⅌ bx. City brands are firmly held at our quotations—stocks small. Glassware of every description is in good demand.

Sale to-day of 100 bxs 8x10 from store at $1.75 ⅌ bx, and 50 bxs 10x12 on the wharf at $2,25, both cash.

Hay is a shade higher. Prime loose Timothy is selling at $17@18 ⅌ ton, delivered. We quote Timothy at $16@18.

Hemp—Limited sales of Dew-rotted at $4 ⅌ 100 lbs.

Hides—The Tanners are paying a shade higher for Green—3½c per lb is now the rate. Green Calf Skins being 5½ @ 6c per lb. Dry Hides: we hear of nothing doing beyond an ordinary business.

Hops are scarce at advanced prices. For 1st sort Western 18c per lb has been paid and a prime article will command that. We quote 11@18c. Some good sold from store at 14½@15c. The crop in Ohio is almost an entire failure.

Honey—Pure Comb in Bxs is selling from store at 12c per lb.

Hogs—In the early part of the season we called the attention of Packers to the great advantage of purchasing at home. They concede themselves that Hogs here at $4, are equal to $3,75 below; yet, singularly enough, though thousands were offered, but few were engaged.—A drover offered to deliver 1600 head of heavy Hogs from Fayette Co at $4.0 ½, and they were refused. Now, however, that prices have opened so high below, they are wanted, and—it is too late! Some 1200 head have been killed here so far. We hear of a sale of live Hogs at $4, but have not heard the number. Dressed, or Country slaughtered Hogs are in active demand at $4 for those weighing 125 lbs or over, and $3,75 for those under that wt. 500 head bought at these prices.

Lard—The stock of old is very much reduced—sales of Bbls No. 1 at 7½c, and kegs at 8c ⅌ lb. New Lard will soon be in the market.

Lumber, Staves, Hoop Poles—Nearly or quite all of the Pine Lumber brought down by the last rise was taken up previous to our last report. Prices are the same, ranging from $6,50 to 7,50 for Common, and $13,00@15,00 ⅌ M ft for Clear. Shingles $1 25@1,50 as in quality. Sales of oak bbl staves at $7,50@8,00 ⅌ 1200. Good Hoop Poles are scarce and wanted at $8. In the yards prices are about the same.

Malt—Sales of new Barley Malt at $1 ⅌ bu. Rye Malt at 70c.

Metals—*Iron*—The healthy state of the Iron Trade we have noticed for some time continues, and the demand is equally active. We continue former quotations, 3@3¼c for Common Bar, and 3½c for Juniata ⅌ lb.

Nails are also in active demand, at former prices viz:—No. 2 10d $3,75@3,87½; 8d $4@4,12½ ⅌ keg. No. 1 10d $4 and 8d $4,25 ⅌ keg. Juniata 10d $4,25, and 8d $4 50 ⅌ keg.

Steel—Pittsburgh Spring is firm at 5½c—large lots occasionally at a shade less.

Russia Sheet Iron is selling at 15c ⅌ lb.

Springs, Eliptic, are in good demand, sales at 10½@11¼c ⅌ lb, mostly at 11c.

Malleable Iron is held at 12½c, and sales.

Lead—The receipts of Pig since our last are tolerable large and prices are lower. Sales of 16 tons at $4,50@4.75 ⅌ 100 lbs. Bar 5c. At St. Louis on the 5th Pig was firm at $3 80, and on the advance.

Tin Plate has receeded 25c ⅌ bx on X. Sales of 35 bxs ¼ X at $10,25, which we now quote.

Copper—Sheathing is lower. Sales at 28@29c ⅌ lb, which we now note.

Blooms—1735 Blooms, about 60 tons prime Tennessee, received since our last 5 tons sold at $70, currency.

Pig Metal—The market is nearly bare of good Allegheny, and the few sales making are small lots at previous prices. The rise has allowed a considerable amount of Metal from Hanging Rock to come up. The sales heard of were one of about 240 tons Raccoon Furnace part to arrive, at $31, cash, 300 tons cold blast *at* the 'Rock' at $30, which came to a house here to be handled over, 100 tons at the same place and terms, 50 tons cold blast at $32 time, 16 tons hot blast at $34, a small lot to go out of the market at $30 cash; 22 tons at $32 4 mos, and several other small lots at about the same figures. The freight up is $3 per ton. Nearly every boat that arrives has some metal on board.

Oils—Linseed is a shade lower. Sales 400 galls at 64@70c, casks extra. The market is very dull. Limited sales of Lard at 68@75c for best City and Winter.

Pitch—Sales at $3 ⅌ bbl—some ask higher.

Potatoes in quantities are dull sale. Neshannocks at 37½@40c, and Reds at 22@25c ⅌ bu.

Rosin—Sales at $3 ⅌ bbl.

Rags—The demand is equal to all that can be offered. Sales of country mixed at 3c, and good White at 4½@5c ⅌ lb. cash. They are coming in freely

Rice—No Good Rice on the market. No new yet received.

Shot—Sales of keg at $14,50, and Bags at $1.25—Stock very light and broken.

Seeds—Sale of 50 bu. Clover to fill an order at $5 ⅌ bu. Except this no sales above $4 75 for quantity. An order for 100 bu Timothy was filled at $2 75@3 00 ⅌ bu. Sales of small lots from wagon at 2 37½@2,50. Flaxseed is in active demand at $1 or prime ⅌ bu of 56 lbs.

Salt—The market has been very dull this week—Sales 100 bbls No 1 from Boats at 95c, in some cases clear, and in some the inspection paid. Sales 500 bbls from store at $1 00 delivered and 1 03 as it lay.

Turpentine, *Spirits*—The market is unsettled, and we can hardly quote a price. 87½c is the nominal price by the bbl. The heavy advance eastward is the cause.

Tar—No Allegheny on the market. Large bbls North Carolina sold at $3@3,50.

Tobacco—Limited sales of Leaf at 2@5c ⅌ lb as extremes. Some 6 twist sold from store at 6c ⅌ lb.

Tallow—Rough is held at $4,50 ⅌ 100 lbs and sales Limited sales of Rendered at 6@6½c—rather scarce.

Vinegar is firm at 10c, and sales.

White Lead—The market is steady and firm at former prices, with a strong upward tendency. Sales of 500 kegs in Oil, Pure and No. 1, at and within our quotations.

Whiskey—Sales of Common in the early part of the week at 20½c, and subsequently 150 bbls at 21c. Rectified very brisk at 21@22c.

MONEY MARKET.

Uncurrent Notes are still purchased by the Brokers at the rates current for several months past, 1 per cent. discount, including State Relief, City and County Scrip, with the exception of Brownsville, and Washington Banks, Kentucky and Eastern Va. are 1 per cent dis.—an improvement of ½. Scioto Notes are 5 per cent better. Uncurrent Notes are scarce, there being hardly enough to supply the wants of the market. Eastern Exchange is steady at ½ per cent premium, and plentier. Specie is without alteration. A new Counterfeit $1 Note on the State Bank of Indiana is in circulation, of which a description will be found in another column of our Weekly. Business has been very active for some ten days past, accompanied by a corresponding demand for Money, but without any alteration in the rate. Our Bank Stocks are as high eastward as previous to the great fire, and in fact Bank of Pittsburgh is held at a premium. Rates of Insurance are about the same.

Diamond Market.

WEDNESDAY, November 12.

A better market than was furnished this morning nobody need desire. The attendance was good, and supplies of nearly every description abundant. To the fine weather for several days, we are indebted for this.

Meat, Poultry, &c—Butcher's meat is still the same price—Beef, Veal and Pork, best cuts 5@6c ⅌ lb, the latter for choice only. Mutton 3@4c. The quantity of Beef in quarters was quite large, and sold slowly at 2¼@2½c for Hind, and 1¾@1¼c for Fore quarters. This method of selling Beef interferes with the Butchers. Dressed Hogs abundant, and sales at $3,75@4,00 ⅌ 100 lbs Poultry of all kinds plenty—Chickens 16@25c, and Ducks 20@31¼c ⅌ pair. Geese (dressed) 16@25c each. Turkeys 31¼@52½c each.

Butter—Fresh Print plenty at 15@16c, Roll at 13@15c ⅌ lb, in crocks about the same. Honey 18c ⅌ lb. Apple Butter 9@10c ⅌ qt. Eggs 15c ⅌ doz.

Fish—The show of Fish was fine. Delicious Salmon from $1 25 each, down. Common species plenty.

Vegetables—Celery 5@6c ⅌ stalk. Neshannock Potatoes 42@45c ⅌ bu. Common Reds 25c, and Sweet 75c ⅌ bu. Turnips 8@10c ⅌ pek. Apples plenty at 37½@75c ⅌ bu. Beans 4c ⅌ qt. Chesnuts 10c ⅌ qt. Other articles about the same

Flour, Meal & Grain—Wheat Flour tolerably plenty at $2@2¼ ⅌ 100 lbs. Buckwheat scarce at $1,75. Corn-meal 50c ⅌ bu. Oats plenty at 37½c, and Corn at 50c asked ⅌ (double) bu. The old Court House was a jam

Cattle Market.

Reported exclusively for the Daily Gazette and Advertiser by J. Goehring, Federal street.

GOEHRING'S Yards,
Allegheny city, November 12

The offerings at the yards were smaller than usual.

Beeves—The market has varied but little as regards prices. 192 head, all that were driven in, sold at $2,50@3,50 ⅌ 100 lbs net, mostly from 2,50@3 25.

Hogs—None sold in the yards. They are mostly purchased previous to reaching them. Sales of 25, 39, 50, and several other lots of equal extent at $4 per 100 lbs net. Some ask higher, but in no instance has more been paid to our knowledge. Some of the Packers are again in the market at $4. There is a very active demand at that price.

Sheep—250 head sold at $1,12½ to 1,50 ⅌ head, of which a portion only sold in the yards.

Calves—Very few are now offered. Sales at about previous rates.

Cows—The market is so poorly attended, we have nothing to report.

RATES OF DISCOUNT

CORRECTED BY
N. HOLMES & SON.
EXCHANGE BROKERS,
No. 55 Market street, second door from corner of 4th

Pennsylvania.	
Baks of Pittsburgh	par
Philadelphia	par
Girard Bank	par
U. States Bank	30
Bank of Germantown	par
Brownsville	½
Gettysburgh	1
Chester County	par
Chambersburg	1
Delaware Co.	par
Susquehanna Co	—
Montgomery Co.	par
Northumberland	par
Lewistown	1
Middletown	1
Carlisle	1
Columbia Bridge Co	par
Doylestown	par
Erie	1
Washington	½
Reading	par
Bucks Co.	par
Farmers and Drovers	1
Farmers B'k Lancast'r	par
Lancaster Co	par
Lancaster	par
Harrisburg	1
Honesdale	1
Lebanon	1
Pottsville	1
Wyoming	1
York	1
SCRIP.	
State Scrip, Ex. Bank	1
" " Mer & Man	par
State Scrip	1
City & Co. Scrip	1
Ohio.	
Mount Pleasant	1
Steubenville	1
St. Clairsville	1
Marietta	1
New Lisbon	1
Cincinnati Banks	1
Columbus	1
Circleville	1
Zanesville	1
Putnam	1
Wooster	1
Massillon	1
Sandusky	1
Geauga	1
Norwalk	1
Cleveland	1
Xenia	1
Dayton	1
Franklin B'k Columbus	1
Chillicothe	1
Lake Erie	1
Sciota	5
Lancaster	10
Hamilton	13
Granville	45
Farm'rs B'k Canton	20
Urbana	40
Indiana.	
State B'k & Branches	1
State Scrip	3
Kentucky.	
All solvent Banks	1½
Virginia.	
Eastern solvent Banks	1½
Wheeling	½
Illinois.	
State Bank	50
Shawnetown	—
Missouri.	
State Bank	1
Tennessee.	
Memphis	3
Other solvent Banks	3
North Carolina.	
All solvent Banks	2
South Carolina.	
All solvent Banks	2
New England.	
New England	1
New York.	
N. Y. City	par
Country	1
Maryland.	
Baltimore	par
Country	1
Wisconsin Territ'y.	
Mar. & Fire In. Co. Milw's	5
Exchange.	
SELLING RATES.	
New York	½ prm
Philadelphia	½ prm
Baltimore	½ prm
Gold & Specie Value.	
Fredericksd'ors	7 80
Ten Thalers	7 80
Ten Guilders	3 90
Louisd'ors	4 50
Napoleons	3 80
Ducats	2 15 @ 2 20
Eagle, old	10 60
Eagle, new	10 00
Doubloons, Spanish	16 00
Do. Patriot	15 65
Sovereigns	4 83
Guineas	5 00

SPICES—¼ bbl pure ground Cassa;
¼ do do Alspice;
¼ do do Pepper;
10 bxs do do. For sale by
nov12 J D WILLIAMS.

RAISINS—20 bxs M. R. Raisins;
10 ½ do do;
10 ¼ do do. For sale by
nov12 J D WILLIAMS.

LIVES of Men of Letters and Science who flourished in the time of George III., by Henry Lord Brougham For sale by JOHNSTON & STOCKTON.
nov13 No 44 Market st.

THE RELIGION OF THE EAST, with impressions of foreign travel, by J. Harves, D. D., Pastor of the First Church in Hartford. For sale by
nov13 JOHNSTON & STOCKTON.

"NEW YORK STORE."

W. H. GARRARD, Dealer in Fancy and Staple Dry Goods, No. 79 Market street, Pittsburgh.
nov13-d1y

TO THE LADIES—Just received, a few pyramid dress patterns, entirely new. Also, 3 splendid French Broche Long Shawls (all wool) a great bargain, at the "New York Store," 79 Market st.
nov13 W H GARRARD.

FOR THE GENTLEMEN—A fine assortment of French Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings. Also, Scarfs, Cravats, Stocks, Shirts, Drawers, Undervests and Hosiery. Also, a few of the Shaker Flannel Shirts and Drawers, at the "New York Store."
nov13 W H GARRARD.

SHAWLS—A further supply just received at the wholesale and retail dry goods house of
W R MURPHY,
nov10 N E cor 4th and Market sts.

GENT'S PLAID SATIN CRAVATS—A handsome style of the above articles just rec'd and offered very low.

Also—A fine assortment of handsome new style plain Bonnet Ribbons, plain and fringed, at very low prices.
nov10 W R MURPHY.

FLANNELS, BLANKETS, &c—Just received at No. 108 Market street,
50 pr Rose, Whitney and Mackinaw Blankets;
25 do Economy do;
20 do Super Blue Mackinaw & Economy do;
500 yds White Country Flannel,
500 do Plain Bro. do do,
500 do Plaid do do.
Persons wishing to purchase will do well to call and examine. [nov8] SHEA & PENNOCK.

CASHMERES, &c—Just opened a handsome stock of
Ombre Shaded Cashmeres;
do " & Embroid. do;
do " & Striped do;
do " M. de Laines.
Together with French and English Merinos;
Blk, Colored and Barred Alpaccas;
Damask Lama Cloths, &c.
nov8 SHEA & PENNOCK.

REC'D THIS DAY—Just received this day, by R. Leech & Co's Express, another lot of new and beautiful style Turkeri Shawls, at very low prices.

Also, a small lot of very beautiful Cashmeres de Ecosse, at prices that cannot fail to please.
GEO S SWARTZ,
nov5 No 66 Market st.

WINTER VESTINGS—GEO S SWARTZ has received a large assortment of the newest and most desirable styles of Winter Vestings. Persons in want of a handsome vest pattern will find it at No 66 Market street. nov5

NOW IS THE TIME for bargains at the "New York Store."

Cashmeres, Paris Reps, Mous de Laines and Alpacas direct from New York. W H GARRARD,
nov13 No 79 Market st.

SHAWLS—Just rec'd at the "New York Store," a splendid assortment of Turkeri, Cashmere, French Brocha, Thibet (silk fringe) and Embroidered Cloth Shawls. W H GARRARD,
nov12 No 79 Market st.

NOW OPENING—Beautiful Robkay and Gala Plaids; Waverly and Cashmere do, for cloaks and dresses, at 79 Market street.
nov12 W H GARRARD.

FRESH ARRIVAL, at the "New York Store." 100 doz Ladies' and Gent's Kid, Cashmere and Silk Gloves of the best qualities.

N. B. None but the best Kid Gloves kept at 79 Market street. [nov12] W H GARRARD.

CARPETS! CARPETS!!

200 PIECES OF CARPETING for sale at REDUCED PRICES, wholesale and retail, varying in price from 12½ cts to $1.75 per yard, at the **New Carpet Warehouse**, No 110 Wood street, corner of Fifth, up stairs. The subscriber is now opening his fall stock of the best style and variety, such as are to be found in the Eastern cities. Those wishing Carpets need not, therefore, go East when such an establishment is to be found in Pittsburgh. I respectfully invite the attention of purchasers to my new and splendid stock. Please call and judge for yourselves; I am receiving new supplies constantly. Among my stock are to be found every article pertaining to the Carpet business, viz.—

Full sets of extra rich Royal Brussels;
New styles splendid and rich Imperial Carpets;
Extra heavy 3 ply Carpets;
Best superfine Ingrain do;
Fine and common do;
4-4, 3-4 and 5-8 plain Venitian do;
Rugs—Extra superfine Cheneille;
do Tufted and Saxony.
do Brussels and Axminster;
Matts—Tufted, Saxony and Sheepskin;
do Jute, Manilla and Alicant.

ALSO—A full and complete stock of Floor Oil Cloths, handsomer and better than any ever offered in this market, and will cut them any size for Rooms, Halls, Entries, Vestibules or door pieces.

ALSO—Coach Oil Cloths, Furniture Cloths, Druggets Floor Baize.

ALSO—Splendid Window Shades, painted in best oil colors, Landscapes, City Views, Water Falls, &c.

ALSO—French Embossed Piano and Table Covers.

ALSO—Canton and Spanish Floor Matting 6-4, 8-4 and 4-4 wide.

ALSO—Table Linens, Diapers, Crash Stair Linen, cotton and woolen Crumb Cloths.

All colors of figured Damask and watered Moreens, Stair Rods of all sizes, Carpet Bindings, &c.
oct1 W. McCLINTOCK.

CARPETS, CARPETS.

PERSONS wishing to supply themselves with **New Carpets** are respectfully requested to call and examine the stock of the subscriber, at NO 110 MARKET STREET, as they will there find a *larger, better* and *cheaper* assortment than at any other house in the city. You will there find all articles usually kept in a carpet store, viz:—

Brussels Carpets, latest and best styles;
Imperial 3 ply do;
do do do, rich new patterns, just opened;
Superfine Ingrain do;
Fine do do;
Common do do;
Venitian do. 4-4, ¾ and ½ wide;
Damask Ven. do. 4-4, ¾ and ½ do;
8-4 Figured Cotton do;
India Matting, 4-4, 5-4 and 6-4 wide;
Cheneille Rugs a superior article;
Tufted do do do;
Brussels and Saxony Rugs;
Tufted and Sheep-skin Matts;
Alicant and Manilla do

Together with a full supply of FLOOR OIL CLOTHS, *later styles, better quality* and *cheaper* than any ever before offered in this market, which will be cut to any required size for rooms, halls, &c &c.

ALSO—Floor Cloths; plain and figured Green Baize;
Emboss'd & Printed Table and Piano Covers;
Stair Rods, Carpet Bindings;
Ass'd Cols. Damasks and Moreens,
Table Linens;
Damask and striped Stair Linen;
Steamboat Blankets, &c &c.
oct8 R D THOMPSON.

WALL PAPER MANUFACTORY

WAREHOUSE REMOVED.

THE subscribers have the pleasure of informing their friends and the public generally, that they have removed their paper store to

No. 87 Wood Street, above Fourth,

nearly opposite the stand they occupied before the fire, where they have on hands and are opening a complete assortment of

PAPER HANGINGS,
BORDERS, FIRE BOARD PRINTS, &c.,

the greater part of which has been manufactured and imported since the fire, and which contains a large number of patterns that are altogether new and suitable for every description of entries and rooms

They also keep on hands a stock of Printing, Writing and Wrapping Paper from the Clinton Mill, Steubenville, O. to which along with their other goods they would respectfully call the attention of purchasers

⁂Rags and Tanners Scraps purchased in exchange.
HOLDSHIP & BROWNE.
aug28-d&w3m 87 Wood street

PATENT VERMIFUGE.

Dr McLane's American Worm Specific

Promptly expels Worms to an almost incredible number!

TO substantiate the above fact many hundreds of testimonials could be adduced, out of which the following are selected, from individuals of standing and veracity. Indeed, it is confidently affirmed that each new trial of the powers of this remedy will have an additional tendency to widen and confirm its fame, and that if it were universally known and diffused over the United States, it would not save less than many hundreds, if not thousands of lives annually.

CERTIFICATES.

I do certify that a vial of Dr. M'Lane's American Worm Specific expelled five hundred and two whole worms, and pieces that would have made sixty more, from a boy of John Lewelling, which, if laid in a straight line, would have most probably measured the enormous length of one hundred yards.

JOSIAH JACKSON,
Owner of Water Forge, and other works, Monongalia county, Va.

This is to certify that I purchased from Holmes & Kidd a vial of Dr. M'Lane's American Worm Specific, and gave two doses to a boy of mine about three years of age. He passed fully half a pint of worms. The quantity was so large I was really alarmed, and called in several of my neighbors to see them. Had this story been related to me, I could not have credited it, without being an eye witness to the same. My child's health improved much after.

SAM'L. MORRISON,
Merchant Tailor, Wood st, Pittsburgh.

Some two months ago I purchased a vial of Dr. M'Lane's American Worm Specific. I gave a boy of mine most of a vial, he passed forty very large worms. From that time his health improved very much. I had tried two other Vermifuges to no purpose. I believe Dr. M'Lane's the best article before the public.

D. CALHOUN.
Mifflin township, Allegheny county.

HEAR MEDICAL TESTIMONY.

From a regular Physician, Dr. G. S. Smith, Sunfish, O Mr. J. Kidd—Dear Sir:—I have used in my practice Dr. M'Lane's American Worm Specific, and have often witnessed its efficacy in expelling worms from the system. A patient of mine, a short time ago, gave a vial of the Worm Specific to a child; in a short time upwards of sixty-five worms were expelled.

Prepared for the Proprietor by
JONATHAN KIDD & Co
Wholesale and Retail Druggists.
Diamond Alley, Pittsburgh

N. B. Be particular to ask for Dr. M'Lane' American Worm Specific, or Patent Vermifuge.
aug19-w6m

BROOMS—35 doz superior Corn Brooms for sale by
J D WILLIAMS.
nov12 No 110 Wood st.

COPPERAS—40 bbls on consignment and for sale by [nov12] J D WILLIAMS.

PITTSBURGH, NOVEMBER 10, 1845.

☞We like the suggestion of Judge **Brackenridge**, in another column, in regard to the disposition of the Basin lot. Who will support the measure by responding to his liberal offer. A handsome edifice might be erected in the centre of the lot, and surrounded with trees and shrubbery, thus uniting a pleasant promenade with the promotion of public knowledge.

☞Some of the good-natured, easy Whigs of this city have indulged the vain and ridiculous hope that the Locofocos who have been active in getting up the Hollidaysburgh Tariff Convention would renounce and denounce the administration, provided it attempted to destroy the Tariff. They have foolishly thought that these Locofocos would hereafter be found supporting and voting for Tariff candidates. How utterly futile any such hope is, the following extract from the Post of Saturday will show:

"The Democracy of Pennsylvania will sustain President Polk's administration with the same ardent devotion that it did Andrew Jackson's; and whilst we are anxious for the advancement of the great interests of our native state, *we shall discountenance all and every attempt, come from what quarter it may, calculated to produce a want of confidence in the National Administration.*"

"We agree with the Union—'the idea that the proposed Convention is a movement hostile to the National Administration is perfectly ridiculous.' *The Democrats who favor the proposed Convention are the devoted friends of the President—they spared no pains to secure his election, and they will heartily support his administration.*"

So, those Whigs who unite in the no-party Convention with these devoted supporters of Mr. Polk's administration, do so with the full and avowed understanding that the Locofocos they fraternize with on this subject are the determined supporters of the party and the administration, irrespective of the Tariff. They will go for Mr. Polk, tariff or no tariff!

The question arises—how can Whigs, with a proper sense of self-respect, meet with Locofocos on a perfect equality on the Tariff question, when these same Locofocos have "spared no pains to secure" an Anti-Tariff President, and who tell the world they will continue to do as they have done—"heartily support" an Anti-Tariff administration?

Ought not these kind, forgiving Whigs at least to inquire of those they are so ready to fraternize with, whether they will not cry hosannas to **James K. Polk** and the Locofoco party, should the administration and the Locofoco Congress succeed in destroying the Tariff! Might not some of those Whigs be placed in rather an awkward position in such an event! And after having admitted that their Locofoco brethren are very good Tariff men, how can they ever again ask the people to vote the Whig ticket as the only tariff ticket? Should they attempt to do so, these Polk-loving Locofocos would turn round and sneeringly ask, Did you not acknowledge us as very good Tariff men at the Hollidaysburgh Convention!

New Jersey—a Whig State.—The recent election, as will be seen by the following table from the Newark Daily Advertiser, has secured Whig majorities in both branches of the Legislature:

LAST YEAR.				THIS YEAR.			
Senate.		*Assembly.*		*Senate.*		*Assembly.*	
W.	L.	W.	L.	W.	L.	W.	L.
13	6	40	18	12	7	31	27
						12	7
						43	31
						31	

Whig majority on joint ballot, } — 9

We have reports from Sussex that the anti-caucus ticket has succeeded by about 500 majority. It is also said that one Whig has been elected to the Assembly from that county, and that we have elected the Whig Senator from Warren. The report needs confirmation.

The New York Election.—The General result of the election is doubtless a Locofoco majority in both branches of the Legislature, that party having gained enough in this portion of the State to counterbalance their loss in the other.

Of the Senators holding over 20 are Locofocos, 3 Whigs and 1 American Republican. The Locofocos have certainly elected Sanford in the first district and Saxton Smith in the second. The Whigs have elected Van Schoonhoven in the third district and Hard in the eigth, and have a good chance for Hopkins in the fourth and Spencer in the fifth. The sixth district doubtful.

The Assembly will be largely Locofoco, as it was last year. We shall give a comparative table as soon as the smoke clears off a little, and gives us a fair view of the result.

From Pensacola.—The Pensacola correspondent of the Mobile Tribune, under date of October 29, says:

The U. S. Steamship Mississippi arrived at this port to day and anchored off the navy yard at 10 A. M. She is five days direct from Vera Cruz, and brings important communications from the Mexican government—so important indeed that the Princeton was despatched with duplicate copies, and both steamships were directed to reach Pensacola with all possible celerity. The Princeton has not yet arrived, having been beaten by the Mississippi.

To day being a mail day, the communications were immediately carried up to Pensacola in the U. S. steamer Gen. Taylor, and thence despatched to Washington.

The Mississippi brings no general intelligence of interest. On the second day of her leaving Vera Cruz the Princeton was in sight, but was not seen afterwards. She is, however, hourly expected.

A Voice from Faneuil Hall!—The Old Cradle of Liberty in Boston was thronged on Tuesday evening—so we learn from the Daily Whig—with an audience which for respectability and character has rarely been excelled by any assembly that ever gathered within its time-honored walls. The Meeting was called without distinction of party to take measures to defeat, if possible, the annexation of Texas to the Union as a Slave-holding State. Hon. **Charles Frances Adams** presided and made an appropriate speech on taking the Chair. Hon. J. G. **Palfrey**, Secretary of State, offered a series of resolutions, which he supported with great ability. C. P. **Sumner**, Esq. (author of the Oration on "The True Grandeur of Nations,) made an eloquent powerful speech, and was followed by Hon. Stephen C. Phillips, George S. Hillard, Rev. William H. Channing and William Lloyd Garrison. The latter gentleman stated that remonstrances against the consummation of the Texas scheme were in circulation in every County in the State and that they would no doubt, when joined together, far exceed the mammouth petition in the Latimer case.—*New York Tribune.*

Right of Way.—We find the following paragraph in the Harrisburgh Telegraph:

Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.—The section of our State in favor of granting the way to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company to extend their road to Pittsburgh, will be represented with great strength of talent as well as number in our Legislature. At the late election the people were thoroughly aroused to that object, and particular attention was paid to selecting men of talents to carry out the measure—and we are satisfied that a much stronger fore will be found in favor of the project than is anticipated by its opponents—and there is strong probability of its being carried, if we are correctly informed.

THOUGHTS FOR WHIGS.

The editor of the New York Tribune has some remarks on the "duties and responsibilities of citizens as to politics," and in relation to the conduct of the Whigs of New York in the late election, which we wish could be read by every Whig throughout the Union, and burnt into the souls of those who, always acknowledging their duty, are ever too sordid, or indifferent, or lazy to do it.

The Tribune says, that the Whigs might have elected their whole ticket, if they had taken sufficient interest in the cause they profess to support, to have used the proper exertion. They had the best cause and the best ticket, and if they had shown a proper spirit, they would have rallied to their ranks hundreds of men who threw their votes away. The editor then proceeds:

And this brings us right to the point we meant to discuss—the Duties of Citizens of a Republic with respect to Politics and Parties. We say citizens of a Republic for we deem it clear that those who see fit to live in a Republic do, by that very fact, tacitly assume and morally pledge themselves to discharge, the proper and full responsibilities of citizenship. * * * * We hold that every conscientious man, whatever might be his abstract notions of Government, is morally bound, if he choose to reside in a Republic, to discharge faithfully and thoroughly those Political Duties which are devolved upon him by the Law of the Land. If the Constitution has invested him with the Right of Suffrage, he cannot innocently neglect or refuse to vote at a lawfully appointed Election, any more than he can refuse to pay his taxes or disregard the most imperative injunctions of Law.

But let us look at the matter in the light of Good Faith or in view of the requirements of that 'Honor' which is said to be deemed sacred even 'among thieves.' A large portion of our People profess to regard the principles of the Whig Party as sound, just, and eminently calculated to promote the political, moral and general well being of the Country. In this faith they are banded together and have struggled through many a contest. At length in a season of depression and political languor, an admirable ticket is selected and presented to the Whig party. In addition to its positive claims, which are confessedly great, it is commended by the utter absence of merit and fitness in the principal ticket opposed to it. The Twenty Thousand Whigs of New York are called on to decide whether they will be represented and legislated by **David B. Ogden** or *Jonathan D. Stevenson.* And what is their response? A faithful few answer as Whigs and Patriots should; but a far greater number turn upon their heel at the querist, and exclaim, "*O I've done with Politics*—hang all your Whigs and Loco-Focos! How's Flour to-day? Is Cotton lively? What's the look for Morris Canal or Canton?"

Now we beg leave most respectfully to assure these gentlemen that they *have not* done with Politics, and cannot so renounce the obligations of Freemen. The coward who in the heat of battle jumps into a pit and lies shivering till the contest is over—the traitor who guides an invading army through the intricate mountain paths which lead across the barriers of his country—the caitiff who sells his friend or his wife for a bag of convenient coin—has just as good a right to act as he does, saying he has 'done with' Patriotism or Honor, as any Elector in a Republic has to neglect or decline the discharge of his Electoral duties on the plea that he has done with Politics.

The Tribune then dwells with just indignation upon the treachery of professed Whigs to their highly respectable candidates, who had been persuaded to run against their will, *for the sake of the party*, and of *the cause*—and then men calling themselves Whigs, would not take the trouble to go to the polls. These pertinent questions are asked:

Why *is* it that the poor ignorant foreigner, only a few years among us, is willing to give at least a days faithful service to that cause which he sincerely believes the cause of Freedom and Right, while the intelligent, thrifty, well-placed Amer. born citizens, who owns lands and houses, and, as the world says, has a deep stake in the welfare of the Country, *can hardly* be induced to spend the half hour required barely to ride or walk to the Poll, put in his vote, and be off to his ledger or his dinner? Is it not clear that, while the more fortunate class manifest so little Patriotism as this, they not only *will* be powerless in directing the policy of the Country, but that they *ought* to be? What right have they to complain of the ignorance which they have done nothing to dispel, or the perverseness which their apathy has done so much to confirm!

The Tribune not only complains of the indifference and apathy of the Whigs of that city but of their parsimony in supplying money for necessary expenses. This can be said of other cities besides New York. The Editor says that the Whig General Committee, of that city after the most urgent and extensive appeal, in preparing for the election, collected only some $200, not enough to pay the expenses of printing:

In most instances where they applied for a paltry $5 or 10 to defray these inevitable expenses, they were treated as importunate beggars; and in one case in particular, where a very rich and flourishing Whig house, largely engaged in the Domestic business, was asked to contribute a trifle, they replied, very gruffly, 'We are too busy—we can't attend to you.' That house has seen the time when it was *not* 'too busy' to listen respectfully to a Whig General Committee, and if the Whigs should choose to act as it does, and let Loco-Focoism have its will of the Country, it will soon be not a whit 'too busy' to do so again. The live Whigs have only to follow its example, look to their own private affairs and let the country take care of itself, until the Tariff is recast on the Carolina anvil and the Nation plunged in a villainous war for Oregon and New-Mexico, and the neighborhood of Wall and Pearl-streets will probably be not 'too busy' to manifest interest in the Whig Cause. After the steed is stolen there may be a gold lock for the stable-door if it is desired.

These are sober truths. Will Whigs take time to think of them.

The Tribune closes the article in the following remarks, which we beg every person who is friendly to Whig principles, and who believes they are necessary to the welfare of the country, to ponder in the deepest recesses of his heart. They are as applicable in Pittsburgh as New York. We are glad to see that there are no persons there calling themselves Whigs, chargable with *voting* for Locofoco. We have such in Pittsburgh, men aspiring to be leaders too.

That all this is wretched policy, even in the sordid aspect which appears to be alone regarded, must be obvious to every man who can see an inch before him. The spirit of Loco-Focoism, its daily lessons and nightly harrangues, are deeply imbued with hatred to Property and thrifty Enterprise. In its eyes, a course of Public Policy stands condemned by the simple fact that Capital is making good dividends under it. It lives by exciting and playing upon the envy and hatred with which Poverty and Misfortune are made to regard Wealth and Thrift. Such being its essential character it must perpetually be precipitated upon measures which, while they make the Poor poorer, cannot fail to paralyze the brain of Enterprise and palsy the arm of Capital. A complete triumph of Loco-Focoism, such as it now is, tends inevitably to diminish the value of Property, the security and profit of Investments and the employments of Labor.

If the Whig Property-holders of this City alone had been charged with the cost of placing in every family in the Union, a year before the late Presidential Election, (when it could have been done effectively) cheap tracts exposing the true character of the tariff, Texas and other great questions in dispute, so as to have ensured the election of Henry Clay, they would this day be richer than they now are.

We presume things are to go on in the course they have taken. Well, let them go! Experience is said to be a dear schoolmaster, but those who won't have any other must be allowed their free choice. Let the Jacobinic spirit awakened and pandered to by Loco-Focoism feel free to manifest itself, and we shall have a struggle, ere long, which will bring the men of property and business off their sofas and out of their counting-rooms to take their places beside the most insignificant of us around the polls. We shall not have to coax them or drag them out then. Let us patiently bide our time.

We have not room for the remarks in the above extracts suggest to our mind; but we will just say that we have an important muncipal election at hand, and if these serious facts can induce the Whigs of the two cities to do their duty—their whole duty,—we shall not have published them in vain.

THE PLYMOUTH.

There was such apparent carelessness, if not Criminal recklessness, in the conduct of those having charge of the Lady Madison, by which the lives of many persons were destroyed, that we feel it our duty to lay before our readers more of the particulars than we have previously done. The following we take from the St. Louis New Era:

Wholesale Murder.—On the 27th ult., at 10 o'clock at night, near Raleigh bar, in the Ohio river, the steamer *Lady Madison* ran into the steamer *Plymouth*. It appears to have been an act of most gross negligence or wanton foolhardiness. Some conjecture that the pilot was drunk. It will be generally conceded that he should be hanged. The P. sunk immediately in deep water, and is a total loss; a part of her cargo may be saved in a damaged state. About 25 to 30 deck passengers jumped overboard and were drowned—they were German emigrants. Many escaped after losing their property, and almost naked. The officers of the Plymouth are exonerated from all censure; the officers of the Lady Madison are looked upon as murderers. There was an insurance of $7,000 on the boat. The Plymouth was bound for St. Louis, and had on board 250 tons of valuable merchandize. A terrible example should be made of the perpetrators of such murders.

The following particulars of this melancholy affair were furnished by the officers of the Plymouth to the Shawneetown Gazette.

The Plymouth was bound for St. Louis, with a full cargo of about 240 tons of merchandise, some 70 deck passengers, and a large number in the cabin. At the head of Raleigh Bar the Fulton was ahead of her, and the Lady Madison coming up. Capt. J. was "on watch" on the hurricane deck, conversing with the Clerk and Carpenter; the Plymouth was on the right of the channel—within a hundred yards of the shore, the river a mile wide; saw the Lady Madison coming up out of the usual course, and stopped the engines so that she might choose her own side on which to pass. The Lady Madison is a small stern-wheel boat. The engineer of the Plymouth thinks they floated about 400 yards, and he shipped up the wheels ready to back her as he saw the M. keep on her course. Capt. J. hailed the Madison repeatedly, requesting them to back their engines and keep off, but no attention seemed to be paid to it, the Madison continuing across the channel, as if endeavoring to get below the Plymouth, or between her and the shore. The Captain of the Madison was not on deck at the time, but came running up in his shirt sleeves. The Plymouth had lost all headway, and the Madison's engines were not stopped until within a length of the P. She struck just at the forward hatch, cutting her clear through. Capt. J. begged the Madison to hold on, as they could do no more harm, and run them ashore; the Madison backed off, and the Plymouth sunk immediately, up to the boiler deck. The Captain rushed aft to restrain the passengers, but many in their fright had gone over, and the boat filled so rapidly that no time was left for reflection. It was about 15 or 20 minutes before the Madison came up again, and then backed up, crushing the ladies cabin; many sprang from the hurricane deck of the Plymouth to the Madison and fell upon the wheel, receiving broken ribs, and severe bruises, as the consequence. The panic was extreme, and the screams of the unfortunate sufferers most horrific. It is supposed that 25 or 30 are missing. One whole family is gone. One poor woman saved two other women and a child, but lost her own husband and one child. Another lost all her family. The Deck passengers who were saved lost all their property—many of them even barefooted.

No cabin passengers were lost.

We ought to state that the night was perfectly clear, starlight, and the Captain and Pilot of the Lady Madison, upon being questioned, could assign no reason or excuse for the occurrence—it must be attributed either to the grossest carelessness, or to the supposition that the Pilot was drunk. He had run the Lady Madison on the rocks opposite this place, whence she was pulled off by the Nathan Hale, and came very near running into the Fulton just a few minutes before striking the Plymouth.

THE BASIN LOT--A LYCEUM.

To the Editors of the Gazette:

I have observed in the papers of your city some suggestions on the subject of the old Basin on Grant's hill. I love the spot, having trodden it in childhood, and rolled down its green velvet sides, when it was the beautiful promenade of old Pittsburgh, formed by the hand of nature. I like the idea of improving it by art, as a place of resort and recreation, for our fellow-citizens, young and old, and of both sexes. But I would go a little further; I would add an improvement of a more elevated character, and place there a *tasteful building to contain a library, reading, and lecture room*, so much wanting in our city. The corporation of New York has lately voted seventy-five thousand dollars for the erection of a Lyceum, and in a few days six thousand dollars were subscribed towards purchasing a library. No one who has witnessed the energy and resources of our people, in rebuilding the burnt district, can doubt their ability to move in this matter. There is a vast amount of intellect and science in Pittsburgh; but it wants concentration—it requires to be brought to light so that it may be seen and acknowledged. Reproaches have been cast upon us on this head, which I know to be unjust; for there is no city which contains a greater number of individuals of high intellect and various attainments. The establishment of a Lyceum, on the splendid site of Grant's hill, would vindicate our character from the aspersion. I am disposed to contribute my aid; although not possessed of much cash, I have more books than I need for my own use, and will engage to give ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS worth towards commencing a library. Intending to spend my remaining winters in the city, provided I shall be able to join the small number of *countrymen*, alluded to in the life of Horace, *non omnes teliget ire Corinthum*, a place of resort like a good Lyceum, Atheneum, or whatever other classic place, would contribute greatly to my happiness. My proposition is not, therefore, made through ostentation, but in part from personal considerations, as well as from the small portion of public spirit which I possess.

H. M. BRACKENRIDGE.

The steamer Sea Bird, which was snagged a few days ago, arrived here yesterday for repairs. Of her cargo, 113 hhds. Tobacco, and 40 to 50 barrels Flour and a few barrels of Beans were damaged; 12 barrels of Flour and 69 brls. Beans were thrown overboard. The balance of her cargo was put on shore at Rush Tower Island, and covered with tarpauline.

The boat and cargo were fully insured. So far as we have been able to ascertain, no censure is attached to the officers of the Sea Bird, the accident being of a character that could not be foreseen; on the contrary, we have heard Captain English highly commended for his industry and success in preserving so large a part of her cargo from being damaged.—*Cin. Gaz.*

The steamboat Lodi, from New Orleans for Attakapas, with a large cargo of merchandise, was sunk on the 27th ult. in Grand River. One half of the cargo was saved in a damaged condition; boat a total loss.

Translated for the Tribune from the Schnellpost.

The Invention of a (Type) Composing Machine.

A communication from Vienna contains the following:

An important invention has been made here which has already proved perfectly practical, and whose results will have incalculable effects on the periodical press, especially. It is the invention of a thoroughly successful Type Composing Machine in the form of a piano, having the external structure of this kind of instrument, and a set of 121 touches in two rows—one of 61 and the other of 60—the former of which being broad and the latter narrow. It is well known that no compositor, however agile and practiced, is able to compose more than 2000 letters in an hour, while that Composing Piano, even if played upon by unpracticed and tardy ten fingers, performs the composition of 360 types in a minute, and 21,600 in an hour. The machine, therefore, is evidently intended for the substituting of one finger for two hands, or for the multiplication of 1 by 10, and it consequently operates ten times more quickly than the most agile compositor at his case. Besides, the set of touches may be prolonged according as is desired, or the single Composing Machine may be made double or threefold, and so forth, and consequently, by means of setting in several type channels, at a single application of the ten fingers, 20, 30, nay, 60 and more letters can be composed simultaneously, and therefore whole sentences be finished in great numbers and cotemporarily, which, of course, is of great importance in cases of vast editions of newspapers, periodicals and works generally that have a large circulation. The machine was completed by the inventor at the Royal Imperial printing office of the Court and State of this city, in the presence and with the untiring co-operation of the distinguished superintendent of this imperial institute, after several experiments had been made, in the course of about a year. The application and usefulness of the machine have been tested with the utmost scrutiny, and it has been triumphant. Entirely different from one or two of its predecessors which did not succeed to come to light, it is from appearance slender and light, as if it had sprung forth from nothing, a steam-engine of the press, which, according to the opinion of one of the most competent judges, will never be surpassed in the simplicity of the principle of its construction. And now the great typographical problem of this decennium may be considered solved. The distinguished Hungarian mechanician, Peter Von Kliegel, of Pressburgh, to our knowledge, engaged first in the solution of this problem. His example was soon followed by Young and Delcambre in England and France, and Menkh of Hamburg took up the subject last. But all of them abandoned their undertaking after their attempts had proved fruitless for practice, at least.

The invention will henceforth occupy a place among the most influential of this distinguished century. And the name of the inventor! It is E. L. Ischulik, a young man of 26 years of age, a native of Bohemia, who, until last Fall, had been employed as a manager in the estate of the chief master of the chase, (*Oberstjaegermeister*) Count von Hoyos-Sprinzenstein.

Ischulik had in 1840, when he was already employed in the project of his machine, a considerable sum advanced by his employer for the purpose of executing his design, and long furlough had, likewise, been granted him several times.

Ischulik is at present occupied with the construction of an indispensable companion of his machine, a distributing or sorting and filling machine.

From the New York Journal of Commerce.

JOHN SUMMERFIELD.

A quarter of a century since, there arose on the horizon of the Church a star, that shed for a few transient years a mild and benignant light, then disappeared, and was seen no more. Many an eye beheld its progress with wonder and delight. Many a heart bounded with joy as it felt the influence of the light thus shining from this brilliant orb. It was a star of the first magnitude, and of the most cheering promise. This beautiful visitant seemed lent for a while to earth, as if Heaven in the plentitude of its mercy, designed to present a new proof of its power and willingness to endow humanity with such gifts and graces, as should instruct and bless the race on which its mercy is bestowed. He the gentle and the lovely—came from a foreign land, but no land was foreign to him, as he could be no foreigner in any Christian land, that loved the sound of the Gospel he preached. He adopted this country as his own, and this country in turn adopted him. He made his way into all hearts, because all hearts made way for him. He leveled the distinction of denomination, for his constant theme was the love of Christ to man, and the love of regenerated man to Christ, and to the whole brotherhood in Christ. His name was **John**, and well did he bear it, for like that amiable apostle, he seemed to dwell in love, and love to dwell in him. Combining the impassioned fervor of youth with the wisdom of maturer years, and the energies of an accomplished intellect, with the rich unction of a sanctified heart, he led his hearers through the gates of the sanctuary to the vestibule of heaven, and bade them listen to its ravishing melody and aspire to its holy companionship. I seem even now to hear through the long vista of intervening years the musical cadences of that voice, which none who heard can ever forgot. Those themes on which he dwelt—the love of God—redemption through the blood of Christ—the song of exultant angels over penitent souls—the lamentations of the holy over those who reject the gift of God—the sublimities of the last day, and the solemnities of the final judgement—themes in themselves pregnant with an undying interest—these, when set forth by the living messenger of God in strains such as were given him to utter, did indeed strike the soul as realities too indispensible to escape the deep consideration of mortal men. The grave has received into its silent bosom many of those hearers, as it long since closed on the preacher, but many too live, who will not accuse the writer of a partial enthusiasm in this reminiscence of one so fondly loved, and so sincerely lamented. If he stood before us in his youthful morning, it was with an aspect that seemed to preclude the hope of his ascension to the meridian of life. His countenance pale, thoughtful and spiritual, as if "commercing with the skies," impressed us with the anticipation that his ministry on earth would be as brief as it was brilliant. That anticipation lent an additional charm—melancholy though it was—to every production of his intellect, every picture of his imagination, every flight of his fancy, and every effusion of his heart. That gush of feeling, so natural worn—so exhilarating to the responsive sensibilities of a thousand hearers;—it came from a fountain soon to be sealed by the cold hand of death. It is thus that the many feel a mysterious, but mighty sympathy with the fate of a single one of our race, on whom Genius has conferred endowments which are themselves exalted into a spiritual life by the Spirit of God. Endowments still more regally endowed by Him, whose prerogative it is to regenerate, as well as to create mind.

But not alone in the solemn assembly of public worshippers was the power of his oratory felt. Of all those meetings connected with the exercise of beneficence to men, at which his attendance could be secured, he was the charm and the crown. At New York he burst upon the public eye at the great Bible Anniversary, with some tender strokes of eloquence, that not only ministered to present gratification, but awakened universal expectation. Nor was it ordinarily disappointed. The striking turns of his wit—the playfulness of his humor—the very beneficence of his satire—the ease, the grace, the graphic beauty with which his mind unfolded the subject in hand—the fine blending of the useful with the beautiful—and the effect of all, marked him as one admirably fitted for the work in which he was engaged. Why could he not be spared? Must that "cypress bud," of which Milton beautifully speaks, be so early, so distinctly visible in the "garland" of his honors, intertwining its solemn shade with the brighter colors that wreathed his youthful brow? Even so did it seem good to the dispenser of life and death. Let us not then doubt because we are disappointed, or complain because our hopes are crushed. Of the friends of this lovely youth it might be said in the language of the poet:

> "Alas! for them, though not for thee;
> They cannot choose but weep the more:
> Deep for the dead the grief must be.
> Who ne'er gave cause to mourn before."

J. N. D.

Gazette & Advertiser Office, }
Monday Morning, November 10. }

Flour—The market was rather lower on Saturday. The Transporters mostly refuse to receive more, and those that were willing to, asked 87½c ℔ bbl. Sale of 150 bbls at $1 52 ℔ bbl, but this lot was already shipped at 75c ℔ bbl. Sales 250 bbls on the wharf and from wagon at $4,25@4,37½, and for city use, in a few instances, higher.

Sale at Cincinnati, on Thursday, of 70 bbls new crop Molasses at 37½c ℔ gall.

The weather, after a pretty fair fall of snow, has cleared off cold.

We could not tell the exact depth of water last evening, on account of Boats tied upon against the marks. This nuisance should be immediately abated. There was not less than five feet.

The Tow Boat Rambler was stove on Saturday evening, by being run into by the Ferry Horse Boat above the Monngahela Bridge as the latter was crossing the River. She lies on the other side sunk, but with her bow on the shore out of water. Nobody injured we believe.

THE IRON TRADE.

At the quarterly meeting of the ironmasters which was held on Thursday in Birmingham, an advance of twenty shillings upon recent prices was determined upon, with the approval of a large majority of the trade present. A few members were desirous that the prices should remain without alteration, their wishes being that the nominal price should remain below, rather than above, that which is actually being obtained. For some days past makers have generally refused orders at old prices, as it was evident from the heavy existing and prospective demand that an advance was inevitable. Prices, as now fixed, may be quoted as follows:—bars, 10*l*.; sheets, 11*l* 10s; hoops, 10*l* 10s. at the works—being 40s. higher than the prices fixed last quarter-day. We cannot view without anxiety the probable effect of these advances on the export trade of the town and neighborhood, and the manufacturing interest generally. The present price of iron, we have reason to believe, will not materially interfere with the demand for hardware from abroad, and should the further advance, which the great demand for railways must occasion, be gradual and well-timed, we shall still have nothing to fear. That the prices fixed for the present week will be maintained for some time to come there is scarcely a doubt, and so far from the ironmasters themselves entertaining apprehensions on the subject, many have refused prospective orders at the rates now quoted. In addition to the large and increasing demand for iron, it is stated that the make cannot materially be increased; the supply of coal and iron-stone is every day becoming more limited, and the men, as is invariably the case in seasons of prosperity, are unwilling to work full time, and in many cases are demanding further advances in their wages, so that there is little immediate prospect of the value of iron receding.

At no former period, indeed, do we remember the trade of the district to have been in a more flourishing condition. The manufacturers of hardware goods are fully employed, and the demand for rails is altogether unprecedented. As an instance we may mention that one of the greatest railway companies in the kingdom is now seeking to effect contracts in this district for 100 000 tons of rails for its numerous branches and extensions; and the demand for plate iron is so brisk, that it is a matter of favor to get masters to accept orders at current rates. We may observe, that at Wolverhampton on Wednesday, the principal Shropshire iron masters expressed themselves decidedly opposed to a rise during the present quarter, believing the rapid advances in price to be injurious to the stability and permanent prosperity of the trade. Their opinions were, however, overruled by the large orders in the hands of Staffordshire firms, and the urgent demand for rails at prices above the current rates. From remarks which reached us yesterday in the Town Hall, and from our past experience of the proceedings of the iron trade under like circumstances, we confess that we entertain cause for apprehension, as, should prices again rapidly advance, the export of hardware must most seriously be affected. We hope this consideration, and a recollection of the effects consequent on the precipitate movement in April last, will not be lost sight of by the iron trade in their future proceedings.—[Birmingham Journal Oct 11.

TO BRIDGE BUILDERS.

PROPOSALS will be received by the Little Kanawha Bridge Company, until the 1st day of December next for building a bridge over the Little Kanawha River at Parkersburgh, Wood county, Va., to be completed by the 1st day of September, 1847.

The said bridge is to be a covered arch bridge of one span, with two carriage ways, each twelve feet wide in the clear, and one foot way six feet wide in the clear, with stone abutments of range rock-work headers and stretchers, their foundations laid on the rock, and to rise to a level three feet above the bank on the Parkersburgh side, supposed to be about forty-eight feet. The river is from 275 to 300 feet wide at low water, and it is thought the abutments may be erected without the use of coffer dams. The arches, kingposts, braces and tie-beams to be of yellow pine, the weather boarding and shingles of white pine, the floors and joists for the carriage ways of white oak, the rafters of pine or poplar, and the residue of the structure of yellow pine and white oak.

Each proposal must be accompanied with a draft or plan and specifications, and may state the additional price if the abutments are faced with hammer-dressed stone.

The contract will be given to the lowest and best bidder, giving bond and security for the faithful performance of his contract, and warranting the bridge for five years, accidents by fire or flood only excepted, the company reserving the right to reject all the bids and issue new proposals.

Payments will be made quarterly as the work progresses, to the value of the part completed, as estimated by the Board of Directors or their agent, less fifteen per cent. to be retained until the satisfactory completion of the whole structure.

Further information may be obtained by addressing the undersigned at Parkersburgh, to whom proposals may be forwarded, under seal, at the expense of the proposers.

M. J. LITTLEBOY, Jr.,
Sec'y L. K. Bridge Co
Parkersburgh, Oct. 30, 1845. nov8-3td&2tw

TO IRON MASTERS, ROLLING MILL PROPRIETORS, FOUNDERS, &c.

THE subscriber begs to call the attention of the Iron Trade and others requiring the use of Furnaces, to the introduction of a superior article of **Fire Brick**, manufactured at Bolivar; Westmoreland Co. Pa., by Messrs. Baxter, Glover & Harley. They have been tested by several establishments in this city; but most particularly in two powerful furnaces constructed entirely of that material, and fully proven at the establishment of Messrs. Knap & Totten, Fort Pitt Works—from the capacity and large weight of Iron melted in these furnaces, no trial in the neighborhood could be more severe. The Proprietors have cheerfully tendered the following testimonial:

Fort Pitt Works, }
Pittsburgh, Sept. 15th, 1845. }

Sir—The "Bolivar Fire Bricks" which you furnished to us for trial, have been subjected to sufficient test to convince us of their superiority over any others we have ever used. We therefore most cordially recommend them to persons desirous of procuring a superior article of the kind.

We are yours, very truly, KNAP & TOTTEN.
Mr. J. Shaw Maclaren, Pittsburgh.

Additional.

After examination and careful trial of the "Bolivar Fire Bricks" in our several establishments, we cheerfully concur in the preceding recommendation, believing them the best article of the kind ever yet offered in this market.

PARRY, SCOTT & Co.—Iowa Foundry.
MARSHALL, BRADLEY & Co.—Franklin do.
GRAFF, LINDSAY & Co.—Lippincott Rolling Mill.
EDWARD HUGHES—Brownsville Iron Works.
JAMES DUNN, furnace builder for Messrs. Shoenberger.
W. W. WALLACE.

The Bricks at $37 per M. and the Clay at $9 per ton of the same material, to be had of the Agent at his warehouse, Canal Basin, on orders being sent to the office of the Kensington Iron Works.

sep18-d&w2m* SHAW MACLAREN.

House and Lot for Sale.

A very desirable residence in the borough of Manchester, adjoining Mr. John Sampson, Esq. The Lot is fifty feet, fronting on the main street to River, running back one hundred and ninety-two feet. The House is twenty-five feet front, with two parlors, dining room and kitchen on first floor, all two stories high, of brick, and built of the best materials, and finished in the best manner, with a good carriage house and stable, a grapery, shrubbery and fruit trees. Any person wanting a pleasant residence will please call and see the same.

Also—A Lot of ground in the said borough, fronting thirty-six feet on the market place, running back one hundred feet to an alley.

Also—Two Lots in Allegheny City, twenty-five feet each fronting on a sixty feet street, running back one hundred and twenty-four feet to an alley, lying in the rear of Poor House Lot. Terms of payment made easy. Inquire of JOHN PATTERSON,
nov11-d1d&wtf Allegheny City.

RIVER LOTS.

FOR SALE—Some valuable Lots of Ground, situated on the bank of the Allegheny River, contiguous to the city. These lots are most advantageously situated for Iron Works and other large manufacturing establishments. [nov7-d&wtf] HARMAR DENNY.

MRS. MOORE,

FASHIONABLE DRESS MAKER, Diamond alley, between Wood and Smithfield streets, has just received from New York and Philadelphia the latest styles for Dresses, Cloaks, Mantillas, &c.

oct24-d&w1m

A. LAMONT'S WAREHOUSE,
No. 83 Wood street, over Clark & Cameron,

WHERE may be found at all times an assortment of the following articles, manufactured of the best materials, and warranted equal to any made in the United States:—

STEEL SPADES AND SHOVELS;
COMMON DO. DO.
TOBACCO SCREWS; MILL SCREWS;
LARD DO; TIMBER DO;
SOLID BOX VICES.

oct14-d&wtf M. A. KNOX, Agent.

THIRD JULY, 1845.

B. E. CONSTABLE announces his determination of sell from this day the remainder of his stock all Summer Goods at

FIRST COST.

This is an inducement worthy the attention of to purhasers.

French Balzarines 31 cts., worth 75 cts;
Bonnet Ribbons at 12½ cts, worth 31, rich new styles
French Lawns and Organdie Ginghams at 15 and 31 cts, worth 50 cts;
Barege Scarfs and Shawls at equally low prices;
Ladies' Lace Caps at 37½ cts, worth $1;
Florence Braid Bonnets at $1 37½, and upwards;
Checked, Striped and Mull Muslins for dresses, very cheap;
Col'd Lawns for Bonnets, Artificials, Bonnet Caps, &c;
Parasolettes and Parasols, rich and new styles, some as low as 75 cts each;
Lace Collars, Chimisetts, Cravats, Gloves, &c &c;
Cutt and Thread Edgings, Laces and Bobbin Laces;
For Gentlemen:—Shirts, Collars, Bosoms, a good assortment Gloves, Cravats, Suspenders, Linen, Cambric and Silk Hd kfs, Gauze Catt under Shirts Drawers &c.

jy4-d&wtf

TO TAILORS.

O. MADISON, being engaged in cutting for
S. GRAY,
Exchange Buildings, St. Clair street,

Respectfully invites "the trade" to call and examine his new plan of delineating garments. O. M. being the author of the

FIRST SHOULDER MEASURE SYSTEM

Ever offered to the trade, has not been under the necessity of borrowing or stealing from the works of others in order to get up "*the Rule.*" His "*Mathematical Ruler and Art of delineating garments*" are original "in principle and detail."

REFERENCES—Some of the most skilful Cutters wherever the system has been introduced.

N. B. MADISON'S System of Cutting is secured by Patent and Copy Right. His Agents are provided with Letters of Agency, bearing a County Seal. Tailors are cautioned against purchasing of pretended Agents, should there be any, as the purchaser is responsible to the proprietor according to law.

Pittsburgh, Oct. 31, 1845. nov1-d&w4t

NOTICE.

THE "Allegheny Saving Fund Company" having increased the number of shares in said Company, persons wishing stock will please call at the office in Ohio street, Allegheny City. jy31-d2w&wtf

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS hereby given that application will be made to the Legislature of Pennsylvania at its next annual meeting in January, 1846, for an act incorporating a Bank to be styled the Bank of Allegheny City, to be located in the City of Allegheny, County of Allegheny, and State of Pennsylvania. The specific object of which will be to issue bank notes of its own and other banks; to receive money on deposit and allow interest thereon, or not, as may be agreed upon: to discount notes of hand and other securities; to purchase and sell bills of exchange, and deal generally in exchange; to loan money on real and personal securities; to deal in bullion, and otherwise to transact a general banking business in the manner now transacted by other Banks in this Commonwealth.

The amount of Capital to be one hundred thousand dollars, with power to increase it to an amount not exceeding three hundred thousand dollars. je24-w6m

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD!

WAS stolen from the pasture of the subscriber, in Findley township, Allegheny county, on the night of 23d October last, a light bay Mare, 12 years old, about 15 hands high, a small white star in the forehead, smooth shoes on before, the mane wore on the wither with the collar; no other marks recollected. The above reward will be given for the apprehension of the thief and the mare, and a liberal reward for the mare alone, delivered to the subscriber, at McCray's Tavern, in Pittsburgh, or in Clinton, Pa. JAMES GLENDENNING.

oct28-w3t*

THE GREAT WESTERN HOTEL FOR SALE.

THE subscriber wishing to change his business in life, owing to the ill health of his family, is constrained to offer for sale his well known Tavern stand, situated in the borough of Clarion, Clarion Co, Pa. The house is large, being sixty feet in front and seventy feet in depth; has every kind of convenience connected with it in excellent order, is in perfect repair, and is doing the best business of any stand in the place. It is unnecessary to say anything about the location to those who are acquainted with the business of the Iron County, more than to mention that there are now in operation and building, twelve furnaces, within six miles of the Tavern. A further description of the property is deemed unnecessary. It will be found on examination that the merits of the establishment are not at all overrated in this notice. The present proprietor can say, from a number of year's experience, that the business has been constantly lucrative and is steadily improving. The property will be sold extremely low for cash or for good payments. JAMES W. COULTER.

Clarion, August 9 -wtf

FOR SALE.

TWO portions of the well known Farm, "The Bullock Pens," in Wilkins township, adjoining Wilkinsburgh, about seven miles from Pittsburgh, on the Greensburgh Turnpike Road. One portion contains 48 acres, the other 6, together 55 acres. They will be sold separately or together, or will be subdivided to suit the purchaser. This is most desirable property, such as is rarely offered. BENJ. ELLIOTT, Newark, Ohio.

☞For terms apply to JOHN HORNER, Wilkinsburgh, Agent for the Proprietor aug22-wtf

EXECUTORS NOTICE.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of MARY BOYD, late of Moon township, deceased, are hereby requested to present them for payment. All those knowing themselves indebted to said estate will settle the same without delay.

WILLIAM P. FEREE,
WILLIAM WATT,
nov1-w6t Executors, Moon township.

Administrator's Notice.

BE it known that on the 25th September, Letters Testamentary on the Estate of Sarah Thompson, late of Elizabeth township, dec'd, were granted to the subscriber. All persons indebted to said Estate will make payment without delay, and all persons having claims against said estate will present them for settlement to the subscriber. WILSON KERR,
oct7-wat* Elizabeth township.

EXECUTOR'S SALE.

THE undersigned Executor of the last will and testament of Dr. Robert Thompson, late of Upper St. Clair township, Allegheny county, Pa., dec'd, will sell at private sale a valuable Tract of Land situate on the waters of Brush Run, in Peters township, Washington county, Pa., containing 163 acres. The land is of an excellent quality, well improved, on which there is a good Frame House and Frame Barn, good Orchard, &c. Title indisputable. For further particulars inquire of the undersigned, in Fayette Township, or ROBERT WOODS, Att'y, at Law, Pittsburgh.

sep30-w3m* JOHN BOYCE.

MERCER COUNTY, ss.

L S

THE Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to the Sheriff of Mercer County, greeting. We command you that you attach James McMullin, late of your County, Yeoman, by all and singular, his goods and chattles and monies, rights and credits, lands and tenements, in the hands of David Sankey and Henry Calderwood, or in whomsoever possession they may be found, so that he be and appear before our Court of Common Pleas, to be holden in and for said county on the third Monday of September next, there to answer William Rainey of a plea in assumpset and that you summon the said David Sankey and Henry Calderwood as Garnishers, so that they be and appear before our said Court at the day and place above mentioned, to answer what shall be objected against them, and abide the judgment of the said Court therein, and have you then and there this writ:

Witness the Hon. John Bredin, President of our said Court at Mercer, the 22d day of July, A. D., 1845.

oct14-w6t A. A. DOUGLASS, Proty.

STRAY COW.

WAS taken up by the subscriber, living in Ohio township, Allegheny county, on the 30th of Sept. last, a RED COW, with a slit in both ears; a small gimblet hole in the right horn, and some white about the bag; supposed to be 7 or 8 years old. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take her away, or she will be dealt with according to law.

oct31-3t* WM. CRAWFORD.

DR. EOFF'S TONIC AND ANTI-DYSPEPTIC PILLS—This medicine has been known to the public for the last twenty years, and has obtained considerable celebrity as a remedy for Dyspepsia. Experience has shown these Pills to be the best Family Medicine that can be used. They operate gently as a purgative, producing neither sickness nor debility. They can be used at all times, by persons of all ages, without regard to diet, drink, or exposure to wet and cold.

As an anti-bilious medicine, every person using them will soon become satisfied of their superior efficacy.—There has been issued a pamphlet (to be had of the Agents) in which is set forth more fully the nature and operation of the medicine, together with some of the diseases in which it is most applicable.

The proprietors have been compelled to alter the form of the wrappers enclosing their Pills, owing to the many counterfeits that have been distributed. All persons purchasing are requested to be well satisfied that they are genuine. For sale by

B A FAHNESTOCK & Co,
oct17-d&w Corner 6th and Wood sts.

R. TANNER & Co.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, &c.
NO. 109 WOOD STREET,
(Between Fifth street and Diamond Alley,)
PITTSBURGH.

FALL STOCK.

R. TANNER & CO., thankful for the very liberal patronage heretofore received, would respectfully inform their customers and Western Merchants generally, that they have just received a full and complete stock of **Boots, Shoes, Brogans, &c.** adapted to the Western trade, purchased of the Eastern manufacturers direct, on the most favorable terms, which we will sell for cash or approved credit, *for a very small advance on manufacturers prices.*

Merchants visiting this market, or on their way East, can satisfy themselves by calling and giving our stock and prices an examination before purchasing elsewhere.

sep22-wtf

HOTEL FOR INVALIDS, AT PITTSBURGH.
DRS. SPEER & KUHN.

THE object of this establishment is to supply a want greatly felt by respectable travellers on our western highways—by residents, without family, taken sick—and by patients from the surrounding towns and country who resort to this place for relief from surgical and other diseases. Such have often suffered from the want of the various comforts and attentions so necessary and agreeable to the sick, and from careless and unfaithful nurses; and been subjected to heavy and unreasonable charges.

Invalids will here be provided with constant, faithful and comfortable attendance, and at a rate much below the usual charges.

While the care of both physicians will be extended every variety of disease, it is intended by Dr. Speer give special attention to all

SURGICAL DISEASES,
PARTICULARLY TO
DISEASES OF THE EYE.

To these branches of his profession he has given a large share of his attention for the last twenty-five years, and he will continue to devote to them the experience acquired by a constant practice during that time.

The Hotel for Invalids is not an experiment. Its establishment is suggested not only as necessary to supply an evident want in this city, in the entire absence of any special provision for the sick, but is warranted also by the success of similar institutions at Cincinnati and New Orleans—the former under the care of Drs Taliaferro, Marshall and Strader—the latter under that of Dr. Stone.

The building selected for the purpose is pleasantly situated on the north bank of the Allegheny river, near the Aqueduct. It is commodious and roomy, and furnished with all accommodations necessary for the sick.

Applications for admission to be made to the subscribers, at their office on Penn street, Pittsburgh, or at the establishment.

☞ No contagious diseases will be admitted.

J. R. SPEER, M. D.,
may3 d&wtf S. KUHN, M. D.

SAMUEL PALMER, Attorney at Law. Office in Bakewell's Law Buildings, Grant st. oc23-w1y

C. ORLANDO LOOMIS, Attorney at Law. Office on 4th street, above Smithfield. june21

RICHARD COWAN, Attorney at Law, office in Burke's Buildings, Fourth street, near Market. je22-w1y

WM. BELL & SON, having rebuilt their store, **No. 79 Wood street,** and removed to same, would respectfully inform their friends and merchants generally visiting the city, that they have a large assortment of Dry Goods which they will sell on the most favarable terms. oc22-d1w&w1m

ADAM HOEH,

MANUFACTURER of all kinds of SEGARS, Smoking and Chewing Tobacco and Snuff, Union st., near the Diamond, Pittsburgh. ap8-w1y

NOTICE.

AN application will be made to the next Legislature of Pennsylvania, for a Charter for the "Allegheny Saving Fund Company," now in operation and located, and to be located in the City of Allegheny, County of Allegheny. The specific object of the Institution is to create capital by the saving of small deposits, and loaning the same on interest. The amount of capital to be $100,0 au1 w6m

BOARDING & DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
NO 9 WASHINGTON SQUARE, PHILA.
MISS FRANCES A. STRONG.

THIS Institution is in one of the pleasantest parts of the city of Philadelphia. Its situation upon a delightful Public Square secures the advantages of pure air and an agreeable prospect of trees and shrubbery, considerations which should not be disregarded by Parents who send their children from the country to reside in a crowded town.

It is the desire of the Principal to offer a happy home to those confided to her care, while she pays every attention to their mental, moral and physical training. She is assisted in her duties by competent Teachers, and the best Masters are employed to give instruction in Music, Drawing and the Modern Languages.

The year will be divided into two Terms, of five months each; the first commencing on the 1st of September, and ending with the 31st of January. The second commencing on the 1st of February, and ending with the 30th of June.

Miss Strong refers to the following gentlemen, all of whom, except the Rev. Clergy, are or have been Patrons of the School:—

Philadelphia—Hon. Horace Binney, Hon. George M. Dallas, Samuel H. Perkins, Esq., John M. Scott, Esq., William Harris, M. D., Rev. Albert Barnes, Rt. Rev. Alonzo Potter, D. D., Rev. Henry J. Morton, D. D., Rev. Henry A. Boardman, D. D.
Doylestown, Pa.—Hon. John Fox.
Bridgeton, N. J.—Hon. L. I. C. Elmer.
Pittsburgh—Peter Shoenberger, Esq.
Centre County, Pa.—John Lyon, Esq.
Huntington County, Pa.—David Stewart, Esq.
Burlington, N. J.—Rev. Cortlandt Van Rensselaer.
oct25-w1y*

DR. POWELL, M. D.,
OCULIST
And Ophthalmic Surgeon,
261 Broadway, corner of Warren st. New York.

CONFINES his practice to *diseases of the eye*, operations upon that organ and its appendages, and to all imperfections of vision. Testimonials from the most eminent medical men of Europe and America. Reference to patients that have been perfectly cured of *Amaurosis, Cataract, Ophthalmia, Nebula* or specks on the Eye, *Strabismus* or Squinting, &c. *Artificial Eyes* inserted without any pain or operation, that cannot be distinguished from the natural. Spectacles.—Advice as to the kind of Glasses suitable to particular defects.—Persons residing at a distance can receive advice and medicines by describing their case under the following heads.

Name and Age.	State of Bowels.
Residence.	Secretions.
Employment.	Disease.
Constitution.	History and causes.
Previous Health & Habits.	Remedies already used, and effects.
Tongue and Pulse.	Present symptoms.
Appetite and Digestion.	State of Vision, &c. &c.

jy7-w6m

THE CHEAPEST AND BEST IN USE!
GIVE IT ONE TRIAL.

WORTHY OF NOTICE. Seller's Imperial Cough Syrup.—We have used this medicine in our family, and in our opinion it is one of the best preparations for coughs, colds, &c. which has ever been offered to the public. At this season of the year we would recommend every family to keep a bottle of it in their houses ready for use, as occasion may require. We give this as a matter of advice from our actual experience of the good qualities of the medicine, and do not wish our readers to consider what we say simply in the light of recommendation made without any particular knowledge of the article of which we speak.—*Pittsburgh Chronicle.*

Sellers' Imperial Cough Syrup,

For the cure of Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Influenza, Tickling Sensation of the Throat, Whooping Cough, &c. Pronounced to be the pleasantest and most efficacious remedy now in use.

I certify that I have been subject for twelve years to occasional fits of coughing, not proceeding from cold, but produced by some disease of the lungs or breast; and the last attack which I had, which was about one year ago, was unusually severe, and continued to be so for three months, growing worse all the time, (notwithstanding all the medicine prescribed by a physician,) depriving me of rest at night, and rendering me almost unable to attend to my business. About this time I commenced taking Sellers' Imperial Cough Syrup, and found almost immediate relief, and after using two bottles and a half was completely cured of my cough.—Since then I have been much less subject to taking cold than I was before, and when I have taken a cold since, it has not produced coughing as before. I have used it also in my family, and found it also to relieve and cure a cough brought on by common colds. I have also recommended it to a great many, and as far as I know it has always been successful.

JOHN HUTSON.

Wellsburgh, Va., May 23, 1845.

Prepared and sold, wholesale and retail, by R E SELLERS, No 57 Wood street. Sold also by William Thorn and L. Wilcox, Jr. Market street, and by H P Schwartz and J Mitchell, Allegheny City. oct28

DIRUETIC PILL,

For the cure of that troublesome and distressing complaint called BACK ACHE.

Prepared and sold by Dr. J. SARGANT, Apothecary and Druggist, Federal street, Allegheny.

THE disease to which these celebrated pills are particularly applicable, is found to exist in the aged and infirm, the laborious and sedentary, and is commonly called *Back Ache*, or, more properly, obstructions of chronic inflammation of the Pancreas, Kidneys, Ureters, Bladder, &c., which is known by an acute and deep-seated pain in the small of the back; sometimes extending round the ilium to the abdomen; or a dull, heavy, or numbing pain, extending from the back down the lower extremity of the right abdomen to the inner part of the thigh. And many persons afflicted with this troublesome complaint are unable to endure violent exercise—others, when reclining, are unable to rise without assistance—and many, when stooping, have much difficulty in assuming an erect position.

Pine tp., Allegheny co.

Dr. Sargant:—I am glad to have the opportunity to recommend your pills, having been twelve years afflicted with the Back Ache. I have frequently been obliged to crawl on my hands and knees when I have got out of bed to get to a chair, and there sit, being unable to move. I was unable to do any kind of work, and my pain was beyond what any one could imagine.

Mr. James Cole recommended me to take your pills. I obtained a box when I came into town, and took some before I left your shop, and experienced immediate relief, and have never experienced the pains since; that is now seven years since. I wish you to give me some for a member of my family.

Yours respectfully, JAS. McCOMBES.

☞ Sold, wholesale and retail, by the proprietor, corner of Federal street and the Diamond, Allegheny city, and by his general Agents, J. KIDD & Co.,
jan6 w1y No. 60, corner of 4th and Wood st

DR. McLANE'S
CELEBRATED LIVER PILL,
For the cure of Hepatites or Liver Complaint Dyspepsia and Sick Head-Ache.

THIS remedy having been for several years employed by the proprietor in his practice, on a very large scale in Monongalia, Preston, Harrison and Randolph counties, in Virginia, besides several other places, and having been attended with the most happy effects, he has been from time to time solicited to adopt such a course as would give it a more extensive circulation, with a view to lessen the amount of human suffering. Aware of the fact that many useless nostrums have been palmed upon the public, he hesitated for several years, until thoroughly convinced that the above medicine, if properly used, would not fail to effect cures in a great many instances, and even to alleviate those cases which are quite incurable.

Symptoms of a diseased Liver.—Pain in the right side, under the edge of the ribs, increased on pressure; sometimes the pain is in the left side; the patient is rarely able to lie on the left side; sometimes the pain is felt under the shoulder-blade, it frequently extends to the top of the shoulder, and is sometimes mistaken for a rheumatism in the right arm. The stomach is affected with loss of appetite and sickness; the bowels, in general, are costive, sometimes alternating with lax, the head is troubled with pain accompanied with a dull, heavy sensation in the back part. There is generally a considerable loss of memory, accompanied with a painful sensation of having left undone something which ought to have been done. A slight dry cough is sometimes an attendant. The patient complains of weariness and debility; he is easily startled, his feet are cold or burning, and he complains of a prickly sensation of the skin; his spirits are low; and although he is satisfied that exercise would be beneficial to him, yet he can scarcely summon up fortitude enough to try it. In fact, he distrusts every remedy. Several of the above symptoms attend the disease, but cases have occurred where few of them existed, yet examination of the body after death has shown the liver to have been extensively deranged.

CERTIFICATES.

This is to certify, that having been associated with Dr. M'Lane in the practice of medicine for nearly two and a half years, I have had many opportunities of witnessing the good effects of his Liver Pills, and I believe they have cured and relieved a much larger proportion of the diseases of the liver, than I have known cured and relieved by any other course of treatment.

Dec. 7, 1836. OLIVER MORGAN, M. D.

☞ *Observe*—None are genuine without a fac-simile of the proprietor's signature.

Prepared for the proprietor by
JONATHAN KIDD & Co.
Wholesale and Retail Druggists,
No. 60 Wood st., Pittsburgh.

N. B.—In order that there may be no mistake, be particular and ask for "Dr. M'Lane's Liver Pills."

aug19-w6m